

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2456.

MAY BE ANOTHER DISASTER TO A BIG OCEAN LINER

An Unknown American Steamship Ashore in Bad Weather on the Coast of Wales.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.

HOLYHEAD, Jan. 26.—An American liner, name unknown, is ashore on the coast of Wales. Heavy seas are breaking over her. A portion of the crew are ashore but the remainder of the crew and passengers are unable to land.

The reports of the disaster are meager. They may have been brought to Holyhead by some of the mail packets which run from that point to Queenstown and other Irish ports or may be cabled from the Fastnet light, a famous lighthouse which marks the entrance to the Irish sea from the Atlantic. The Welsh coast is some distance south of Holy head.

Undertaker's Boycott.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Undertakers of Jersey City have black listed 469 families, no members of which may be buried until they pay for funerals previously conducted and not settled for.

Wild Arizona Camels.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 26.—Colorado has been penetrated by wild camels from the Arizona desert, descendants of the herd placed there by the Government over fifty years ago.

Boycott of Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 26.—White people have served notice on the postmasters at Jackson and in Lincoln Co., Miss., to discontinue the employment of negro mail carriers.

To Combat Plague Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The commercial bodies of this city have appointed a committee to take action about the reports concerning bubonic plague in San Francisco.

Raining Up North.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Continuous rains in Southern Oregon and Northern California have caused great washouts. There is much delay in travel.

A Boxer Governor.

PEKING, Jan. 26.—Foreign ministers have protested against the reappointment of the Governor of Chili, who was deposed after the Boxer trouble.

Blockade Will Be Raised.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 26.—A British naval officer says it is the intention of the allies to raise the Venezuelan blockade on Wednesday.

To Wed a Prince.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 26.—The engagement is announced of Miss M. Angie Graham to Prince Yi, heir to the Korean throne.

Sugar as Usual.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The price of raw sugar remains unchanged from the last report.

Flour Going Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Flour has advanced in price twenty cents a barrel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Judge W. R. Day of Ohio has been appointed a member of the United States Supreme Court. He is now United States Circuit Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, and was Secretary of State under McKinley, resigning to go to Paris as a member of the peace commission which negotiated the settlement of the war with Spain. He succeeds Justice Shiras on the Supreme bench.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 25.—The overdue steamer Dawson City from Lynn Canal ports, bringing passengers and treasure from the Southern Alaskan ports, arrived safely today.

PALO ALTO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The Leland Stanford Memorial church at the University was dedicated today. There was a large gathering of students, alumni and prominent clergymen.

ARMAGH, Jan. 25.—Fire this morning destroyed property in the business section of the city amounting to a half million dollars.

GOES TO COMMAND THE ASIATIC NAVAL STATION



Gallant Flag Officer in Honolulu Who Served Under Farragut In Civil War.

CAPTAIN PHILIP H. COOPER, who arrived on the Korea is one of the ablest officers in the service. He graduated from Annapolis in 1863, one year before the expiration of his term, in order that he might see some real warfare; and he served gallantly under Admirals Farragut and Thatcher during the Civil War. He was one of the heroes of Mobile bay, and later took a prominent part in the defense of the city. At the conclusion of the war he was assigned to a number of offices of importance. Among them were a commandership on board the Sabine, an instructorship at the academy, a place with the surveying expedition of 1871, in charge of a torpedo station, coast survey work, command of the Swatara on the Asiatic station, charge of various departments at the navy yards, and, in 1894, the superintendency of the Naval Academy. Upon being promoted to the rank of Captain he was given command of the San Francisco, and in 1898 he was placed in command of the newly reconstructed cruiser Chicago. Lately he has commanded the battleship Iowa and goes from here to the command of the Asiatic Station.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The time for the ratification of the Cuba treaty has been considerably extended.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The German and British alliance is very unpopular. It is reported that friction has already occurred between the two Powers.

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 26.—Silver continues to decline in an unprecedented way. It is feared that the decline of silver will result in commercial disturbances and panics throughout the islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Doblin, the witness in the Congressman Lessler bribery inquiry, who accused Congressman Quigg of an attempt to bribe Lessler, now says that Lessler induced him to commit perjury. The new statement of Doblin has created a sensation and prosecutions are possible.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Local bankers have offered to guarantee the indebtedness of Venezuela. The offer of United States Minister Bowen that 30 per cent of the Venezuela customs be taken by the Powers to secure the payment of Venezuela's indebtedness has been accepted. The blockade of the Venezuela ports has been raised.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Senator Morgan of the canal committee has introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for precautions in the Panama deal and questioning the credentials of Ferran of Colombia, who has had charge of the negotiations. Morgan's resolution also questions the validity of the Colombian government's right to sign the treaty.

COINAGE MUST BE CHANGED THIS YEAR

Terms of the Bill Will Call for Quick Action—Debate Before Measure Is Passed.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Hawaiian matters have been moving forward rapidly since the last mail closed here for the Islands. The Hawaiian coinage bill passed the House last Tuesday, the day after the mail left but that fact was known in Honolulu before Tuesday evening. The amendments on the Senate bill, put in by the House, were promptly accepted by the Senate, on motion of Senator Foraker, and, as I have already cabled, the bill has gone to the President for signature and probably will be law before this reaches Honolulu.

One important item in connection with this long desired legislation should be noted by the people and bankers in the Islands. The time limit for turning in the silver coins of Hawaii is fixed at January 1, 1904. Therefore the people have less than one year in which to get the silver money of Hawaii out of circulation and receive therefor good silver money coined in the mints of the United States. This short time limit was an oversight. When the bill was drawn last year it was for enactment at the last session of Congress. Mr. William Heywood who has worked with consummate tact to secure the legislation, was in the House gallery last Wednesday when the bill was read a third time for passage. Then it occurred to him that the time limit had not been moved forward this session another year, but it was too late at that time to interfere in the House. There have been so many delays in getting the bill passed that Mr. Heywood thought it inadvisable to have the change made by the Senate, as a conference would be necessary between the two houses and that might drag along for some weeks and in the hurry of the closing days of Congress the bill might be lost altogether.

"I have been to the Treasury officials," said Mr. Heywood today, "and urged upon them the taking of immediate steps to carry the coinage law into effect. I regret that the time limit is so short but nevertheless I believe it will be sufficient. I know the Treasury Department is quite as anxious as the people in Hawaii are to have the Hawaiian coins exchanged for our own coins."

One gratifying feature about the law is that it provides for re-coinage on much more advantageous terms than were accorded to the Porto Ricans in the recoinage of their silver.

I transmitted to the Advertiser last winter the terms of the Senate bill, as it passed there, and also the terms of the bill as it was amended in the House committee on coinage. The only difference between the Senate bill and the bill as it passed the House was in two sections. The House amended the second section so that it shall read:

Sec. 2. That when such coins have been received by either Government they shall be transmitted to the mint at San Francisco, in sums of less than \$500, to be recoinage into subsidiary silver coins of the United States, the expense of transportation to be paid by the United States.

The other amendment was a new section, to be known as Section 8 and reading:

Sec. 8. That the sum of \$10,000, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, from any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of transporting said coins from the Hawaiian Islands to the mint at San Francisco, and a return of a like amount in the subsidiary coins of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

All efforts to amend the bill in the House last Tuesday failed except for the two committee amendments, just given, and those were promptly adopted. It was these same two amendments which Senator Foraker took up in the Senate Thursday. Those amendments were promptly adopted there without debate. That made it unnecessary to send the bill to conference and therefore, as soon as it could be engrossed and signed by President pro tempore Frye and Speaker Henderson it went to the President.

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

There was little of interest to the people of Hawaii in the hour's debate on the coinage bill in the House, as a good part of that time was taken up by Representatives Gaines, of Tenn., and Cochran, of Missouri, in long-winded speeches on finance, not altogether pertinent to the pending legislation. Mr. Hill, of Conn., a good friend of Hawaii, had the bill in charge and Mr. Cochran had charge of the time on the Democratic side. Mr. Hill explained the reasons for the bill, detailing how a million dollars in silver coins had been put in circulation by the monarchy a few years ago. Some \$900,000 of those coins, bearing the likeness of King Kalakaua, were now in circulation, but were not legal tender. The coins passed in the Islands, because the bankers had agreed to pass them as such. The banks are now contemplating refusing those coins, said Mr. Hill, and postmasters from all over the Islands have been writing here to know what they should do, when the coins are tendered to them. Mr. Hill showed that the net apparent profit to the United States by having the silver recoinage would be \$15,000. He said that the bill had been approved by Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and had also been unanimously favored by the Commission of Senators who visited Hawaii last summer.

Mr. Hill then explained the two committee amendments, one for the United States to bear all the expense of transportation, as Hawaii, now a territory, has no funds with which to help pay the expense of transportation, which expense it was originally proposed should be borne equally between the United States and Hawaii. The other amendment provided for the recoinage of the Hawaiian money at its circulation value.

Mr. Bell, of Colorado, asked if the government could not make \$600,000 on the transaction if it simply went into the market and purchased silver bullion for the new coins for Hawaii. Mr. Hill said that would undoubtedly be true, but the government would then be transferring a loss of \$600,000 to the Hawaiian people, who would have to sell their coins for bullion value.

Mr. Gaines of Tenn., spoke at considerable length and was succeeded by Mr. Shafroth of Colo., who said it had been claimed three years ago in behalf of the bill that unless it was enacted into law the Hawaiian coins would go to a discount. He believed that the problem

(Continued on page 1.)

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN WILL LEAVE HIS THRONE

Ill Health Causes the Popular Monarch of the North Country to Seek Peace and Quiet.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 23.—King Oscar of Sweden has decided to abdicate temporarily. It is believed that continued ill health is the cause of this move.

King Oscar, grandson of that marshal of Napoleon's, Bernadotte, who quarreled with his Corsican master and was afterward elected to the throne of Sweden, has for years been a prominent figure in international affairs, chiefly as an arbitrator of international disputes. Recently he gave a decision against the United States in favor of Germany in the matter of the Samoan difficulties, but this dimmed his popularity but little in America.

Oscar II. came to the throne of Sweden in 1872 in succession to King Charles. Under his reign the troubles between the Scandinavian countries, Sweden and Norway, have been few and any of his subjects could secure an audience with him for advice in any of their petty difficulties on any day between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. This one fact has made him very popular with his subjects.

The abdicating sovereign is probably the most versatile of living monarchs. He is an accomplished musician and composer, a poet, author, historian, and dramatist, an artist, and a great linguist. He reads and writes eight languages and speaks five. He is a fine horseman and the most eloquent orator in Sweden and in that country there are many men who are counted as great speakers. His duties as a sovereign and international arbitrator have kept him very busy during the past few years, but he has nevertheless had time to issue several publications.

Two years ago many stories were printed of his eccentricities, but these seem to have been unfounded. His health was not very good, however, at that time and his mind was said to have been feeble. His queen, Sylvia, has been talked of as being of unsound mind.

King Oscar has time and again proved his bravery although his country has seen no wars during his reign. Recently he helped to rescue a number of half drowned persons who had fallen into the water with the collapse of a rotten bridge in Stockholm. In strength he is a giant, and, mingling freely with all of his people, he has had many opportunities to display his heroism.

The Crown Prince who may succeed him, acted as prince regent during the illness of his father two years ago. Crown Prince Gustavus was born in 1858 and about twenty years ago was married to Victoria of Baden. He was appointed Viceroy of Norway in 1883.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 23.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here today, and at San Diego. This was the first shock of any importance that has been felt in this city for some years past and but minor damage has been reported from this one. Local seismologists have endeavored to trace some connection between the shock of today and the shocks that, beginning about six months ago, virtually wiped out the town of Los Alamos, in Santa Barbara county. Those shocks have continued, with greater or less intensity, up to the present time. Los Alamos, in fact, seems to be directly over the center of a great landslip, the effect of which is being felt on the surface more or less all of the time. At the first shock felt there, some six months ago, buildings were thrown out of plumb, cracks opened in the ground and the people were completely terrorized, many of them abandoning their homes to seek residence in localities where the earth was more stable. Gradually, as the shocks continued, those who had gone away came back again, and the little town took on its normal aspect, even though the earth continued unsteady.

SAVANNAH, Georgia, Jan. 23.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt here today. No great damage is reported. This is the first time that the earth has been shaken here noticeably since the great Charleston quake in 1887. At that time a great deal of damage was done along the water front of Savannah and shipping in the harbor was in serious peril for some time. That disturbance, it will be remembered, radiated from Charleston as a center, and the landslip was felt along the entire South Atlantic seaboard and far into the interior of the continent.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 23.—Great jubilation prevails here over the signing of the canal treaty between the United States and Colombia. Colombia is congratulating herself that diplomacy got out of the United States the sum of ten million dollars down for the canal strip instead of seven million dollars as was first intended in the treaty negotiations. Both parties agree that the present government has managed the treaty affair so that Colombia will be provided with ample compensation for her loss through the control of the canal, and the strip of territory adjacent to it, being entirely under the control of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—President Roosevelt has sent the Panama treaty to the Senate for confirmation. It provides for an annuity of \$250,000 to Colombia and payment of ten million dollars down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House today passed the bill that has been pending before several sessions of Congress providing for the election of a delegate from Alaska to represent that territory's interests before the House in Congress.

The bill provides that the people of Alaska shall choose a delegate to Congress and that this delegate shall be accorded the same rights and privileges as the delegates sent to Congress from the other territories. The person elected as delegate must be over twenty-five years of age, must have been a citizen of the United States for at least seven years, and be an inhabitant of the territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Chinese Inspector Dunn has resigned that position. He will be succeeded by Charles Megan. Inspector Dunn has been at the head of the Chinese bureau here for a number of years.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Von Ballestrom has resigned the presidency of the Reichstag on account of the recent severe criticism by the Socialists of the action of the government in suppressing the Krupp scandal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate has passed the bill to provide a revenue cutter for the Territory of Hawaii.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—Harrington has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Senatorial deadlocks are on in the Legislatures of Delaware, Oregon and Washington. No hostilities have been reported in Colorado, and the situation remains unchanged.

The present deadlock in the Delaware legislature, as far as the election of a United States Senator is concerned, has been expected for some time. The whole situation is explained by a statement of Mr. Addicks: "There won't be any senator elected from Delaware this year unless I am the one." There are fifty-two members in the State Legislature, requiring at least twenty-seven votes to elect a Senator. The Democrats have twenty-one votes, Addicks has twenty-two Republican votes, and there are eight anti-Addicks votes. Two senators are to be elected and if the Democrats and Republicans would each agree to the election of one senator from each party a combination might be made which would go through, but this is not possible owing to the fact that the Democrats are split up under the rival leaderships of ex-Senators Saulsbury and Kenny.

The deadlock in the biennial session of the Oregon Legislature is caused by Republican differences over the election of a successor to former United States Senator Joseph Simon. The Republicans control both houses of the Legislature by large majorities. The candidates for senator are C. W. Gullon, Governor T. T. Geer, Binger Hermann, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Jonathan Bourne, a well-known mining operator of Portland.

In Washington the fight is forced by former Senator John L. Wilson. When he was succeeded by Senator Foster, who was here in September, Wilson bought the strongest newspaper in Washington, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and began his campaign for reelection. He has made a good struggle and although he has arrayed against him some strong elements he has a machine which may be relied on to win.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Marconi announced today that the wireless telegraph system, which will operate across the Atlantic, soon would be ready to accept commercial business. The success which has attended the sending of congratulatory messages has attracted much attention to the system and there is growing belief in its entire success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The investigation into the charges of attempted bribery made by Congressman Lessler, in connection with the recommendation of submarine boats, has been begun. Ex-Congressman Quigg is accused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Cuban reciprocity threatens to cause trouble with England, as it is alleged that there is discrimination against that country in the treaty. The time for the ratification of the treaty is likely to be extended in view of this development.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—During a panic in a cigar factory down town today, caused by an alarm of fire, three women were killed in the rush of the operatives to escape from the building.



Crown Prince Regent of Norway and Sweden.

PANTHER CLOSES IN ON THE MARACAIBO FORTS

German Gunboat Works Across the Bar and Continues the Bombardment.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The irritation over the bombardment of San Carlos by the German cruisers increases and the news that the firing has been resumed today has not had the effect of allaying the ill feeling which is evident among diplomats. Despite this growing distrust of the intentions of Germany there does not seem to be any danger that the ultimate settlement of the entire Venezuelan matter will be effected by arbitration.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 23.—The bombardment of San Carlos was resumed today by the German gunboat Panther. After the renewal of the firing the Panther worked across the bar and got closer range upon the fort though the ship was unable to stop the serving of the fort's guns. The greatest excitement prevails.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 23.—The utmost indignation was aroused here today by the bringing into the harbor of the former Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador. The vessel was brought to an anchorage under the protection of a British cruiser. The people are highly excited as they believe the Restaurador may be used in any future engagements, and there may be an attempt to destroy the gunboat.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The bombardment of the forts in the Gulf of Maracaibo by the German fleet has been officially reported. It is announced that the fleet will continue to enforce the blockade. An early settlement of the difficulty with Venezuela is expected, however, according to announcements from governmental sources.

CARACAS, Jan. 23.—Seventeen people are reported to have starved to death on the Island of Los Roques as the result of the blockade which the German and British forces have been maintaining.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 23.—President Castro visited Maracaibo and called the militia to arms to resist the landing of the German forces.

MAZATLAN, Jan. 23.—Five deaths from plague occurred today.

Slowly but surely the bubonic plague seems to be sweeping up the western coast of Mexico. It has now been a little less than two months since the reports began to come up the coast to San Francisco that the plague was prevalent in the Mexican seaports. At first it was not believed that the tale could be half so bad as it had been told. But, as each steamer from the south into San Francisco brought the same story excepting that each one to come made it worse—and as the reports of the spread of the plague came with more and more alarming frequency from Mazatlan and Guaymas and San Blas and the other western coast towns of Mexico, it began to be perceived that the plague was really at hand, and that the most severe precautions must be taken to prevent its spread northward.

Then the authorities of Arizona took the alarm. The plague, so far, is not known to have crossed the line into that territory. It is recognized, nevertheless, by the territorial authorities and by the quarantine officers of the United States that the gravest danger exists that it may travel up along the line of railway from the chief seaport of Sonora, and the most rigid quarantine has been established at the border to prevent its entrance. At that the danger is always present, for towns of Arizona, many of them, present an inviting field to the pestilence, and the manner of living of many of the Mexican inhabitants of those towns makes them likely subjects for contagion.

They are likely subjects for the same reason that they succumb to the disease in their own country. Bubonic plague, as it is known from past experience here, will find its peculiar victims among the lower class of Mexicans. It is because of this the authorities of the republic south of the United States are finding it so hard to stamp out contagion in the Pacific seaports. The danger is that it will get into the interior of Mexico, and then no man can tell where it will stop. There are cities in Mexico that can only meet the plague with fire, and the fire must be of heroic size. In fact, President Diaz will probably find that he can only destroy the disease by destroying the cities.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 24.—It has now been definitely decided by the Grand Trunk Railway that Port Simpson, British Columbia, shall be the Pacific Coast terminus of the great Canadian Transcontinental line that is in process of construction. A great boom is on at Port Simpson and land there is selling at fabulous prices. There is a strong probability that some of the steamship lines which now make their American terminus at Victoria, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle will change so as to make it Port Simpson. Puget Sound may be a heavy loser through the new scheme. Steamers will be running to the Orient from Port Simpson in about a year's time.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—In a battle with bank robbers near Union, a detective was killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Raw sugar stands at three and thirteen-sixteenths.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Venezuelan guarantee is regarded here as satisfactory.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 24.—The Atlantic liner St. Paul has arrived here with disabled machinery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Panama Canal treaty is to be published for distribution for the information of the people.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—A number of union moulders have been convicted of taking part in a conspiracy to injure non-union moulders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Senatorial deadlocks in the legislatures of Delaware, Oregon and Washington remain unbroken.

WILLEMSTAD, Venezuela, Jan. 24.—The Italian warship Vineta is bombarding Maracaibo forts now. The German warship Panther is present.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—England, Germany and Italy have agreed that the Venezuelan blockade shall continue pending the furnishing of a satisfactory guarantee by Venezuela for the payment of claims. The king has invited the German ambassador to dine with him.

HENRY M. TELLER GETS SENATORSHIP

The State Republicans Will Contest His Right to Take the Seat Again.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

DENVER, Col., Jan. 24.—Henry M. Teller has been re-elected to the Senate. The Republicans will contest his seat.

Senator Teller has won his seat only after a very hard battle. He is now over seventy-three years of age and his victory may be the last political conquest of his career. He is a silver Republican.

Senator Teller was educated in New York and began the practice of law there but in 1858 removed to Illinois where he practiced his profession for three years, removing at the end of that period to Colorado where he again began practice. He remained



out of politics and never held a public office until he was elected as Colorado's first senator in 1877. He was reelected December 11 for the full term, and served until April 17, 1882, when he resigned to enter the cabinet of President Arthur as Secretary of the Interior, and served until March 3, 1885; was reelected to the Senate in January, 1885, and took his seat March 4, 1885; was reelected in 1891, a Republican in politics, but withdrew from the national Republican convention at St. Louis in June, 1896, because of dissatisfaction at the financial plank of the platform; was reelected in January, 1897, as an Independent Silver Republican, receiving 94 votes out of a total of 100; took his seat March 4, 1897.

Although differing from the Republicans on financial policy he was a warm and consistent advocate of annexation for Hawaii and rendered much assistance to that cause.

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 24.—A verdict has been reached in the case of Major Glenn, charged with cruel treatment of Filipinos, and it is believed to be an acquittal.

Major Glenn was tried in Manila, in May, 1902, by courtmartial for administering the "water-cure" to natives during the Samar campaign and was found guilty and sentenced to one month's suspension of duty and a fine of \$500. President Roosevelt approved the findings of the court. Major Glenn returned to duty in September.

On December second an order was issued for the courtmartial of the Major a second time on the charge of ordering the execution of several native guides who were charged with misleading the American column sent against an enemy's stronghold during the Samar campaign. The formal charge against Major Glenn was that he unlawfully and wilfully killed seven prisoners of war, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and in violation of the sixty-second article of war.

During Glenn's trial one native witness testified that the Major had taxed him with knowing the location of General Lukban's camp and warned him that if he failed to show the troops the way to this camp he "would either be hanged or shot."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Roosevelt has answered the inquiries of the Senate in regard to the banishment of Mabini. The President states that Mabini was excluded from the Philippines until such time as he should swear allegiance to the United States.

Senor A. Mabini, known as "the brains of the Philippine Insurrection," has been at Guam as a prisoner of war and the Government has declined to allow him to be returned to the Philippines with other repatriated Filipinos unless he takes the oath of allegiance. Mabini was captured by the United States forces in December, 1899. After being confined in Manila as a prisoner he was able to maintain communication with the rebels. His captors learned of this and the Secretary of War authorized his deportation to Guam. Since being deported Mabini has continually refused to recognize the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines and it is feared that if he is permitted to return to the islands more trouble will result.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President today nominated George Carter for Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, vice Cooper, resigned.

"I have received no news of my appointment," said Mr. Carter last evening, when the matter was brought to his attention. He continued: "I will of course accept the place and will try and do all that I can for the Territory and the people. There has been very little said about this matter as I at one time did not see how I could accept, but matters have taken such a course that I am now able to undertake the work."

VICTORIA (B. C.), Jan. 17.—The steamer Kinshiu Maru of the Nippon Kusen Kaisha line arrived here today after a rough passage from Yokohama. The steamer brought news that on January 1st revised emigration laws were enforced in Japan whereby the number of emigrants to Hawaii is restricted to an average of forty-five men to each emigration agency, some of the larger companies being allowed more and minor companies less.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 24.—Maracaibo is quiet. No great damage was done by the joint German and Italian bombardment and the Venezuelans continue to hold the fort. San Carlos village has been totally destroyed.

SEATTLE, Jan. 24.—Waterhouse, the merchant most heavily interested in the ocean trade of this city, claims that he will get the transport contract to carry freight to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Shaw reports the free offer of postoffice sites at Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Alaska Boundary treaty has been signed. It provides for a joint commission.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 24.—The American liner St. Paul has been repaired and will sail on schedule time.

WILCOX MILEAGE ATTACHMENTS

Cayple's Amendments—The Protests Against Leper Scheme—Personal Notes of Local Interest.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Post a few mornings ago printed the following article, about an attachment of the mileage of Delegate Wilcox:

"Creditors of Robert W. Wilcox, delegate to Congress from Hawaii, brought action yesterday in the District Supreme Court to obtain money due to Mr. Wilcox as mileage. The action was brought before Justice Barnard by Caroline King & Sons, R. M. Dobbins & Co., and George Prince, who asked that Henry Casson, sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives, be restrained from paying Mr. Wilcox money due to him from mileage, and that the court order that the money be paid to the petitioners to satisfy their claims. Mr. Wilcox has been ordered to appear before Justice Barnard on January 16 and show why Mr. Casson should not be restrained from paying him the mileage due to him.

"The claim of George Prince, Pennsylvania avenue photographer, amounts to \$40.50; R. M. Dobbins & Co., jewelers, have a claim of \$190 against Mr. Wilcox, and the claim of Caroline King & Sons, department store proprietors, is \$59.22. The petition states that judgments have been obtained before local justices of the peace on all three claims, and that the creditors have been unable to find any property upon which they may levy. Attorneys Wolf and Rosenberg represent the petitioners."

CAYPLE'S AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Edgar Cayple, of Honolulu, is here and is said to be assisting in the work incident to the Kohala Ditch bill. He brought with him from Hawaii some proposed modifications of the election laws of Hawaii, which were made the basis of a bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox and referred to the House Committee on Territories. The bill was referred to a sub-committee, but with the understanding that it should be pigeonholed. Nothing will be done with it by the committee.

The report of the Senate sub-committee that visited Hawaii has been delayed in presentation to the committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico until today, but has been in print for some time. An advance copy of it was started for Hawaii over a week ago.

RECEIPT OF PROTESTS.

A protest by cable from the commercial bodies of Hawaii on account of a recommendation that all lepers on the mainland and in Hawaii be segregated at Molokai has been received by Mr. Haywood and by him referred to Chairman Knox, of the House Committee on Territories, and to Chairman Foraker, of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands. It is safe to say that the recommendation as to lepers will not be acted upon at this session of Congress. The session is now so advanced that it is doubtful if any of the recommendations are carried out except some of those as to which there is no controversy.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Haywood are giving a series of dinners this winter, the first of which was last week, when among those entertained by them were ex-Secretary of State and Mrs. John W. Foster and Senator Mitchell, of Oregon.

Delegate Wilcox has filed a petition of 312 lepers at Kalaupapa, headed by Ambrose K. Hutchinson, written in both English and Hawaiian, in which they set forth their convictions that they have wronged the delegate in their attitude towards him. They say they feel they have done him a great wrong "through false representations."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

LORRIN ANDREWS ACCEPTS ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP



Lorrin Andrews was offered and accepted the appointment as Attorney General of the Territory, yesterday morning. Governor Dole sent for the young attorney, invited him to take the position to be made vacant next week by the resignation of E. P. Dole, and presented the case for the Territory.

Lumbago 30 Years

A Remarkable Cure Performed by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 30 years before using your Electrical Treatment, and in two months your wonderful Belt entirely cured me. Appreciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 219 1/2 Elm Avenue, San Francisco.

And some people are content with pasting porous plaster on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures. My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and it had never laid him up yet, though he felt badly at the time. He was carried from his work in a hack two days after, and was in bed when he sent for my belt. It cured him. Get it before you are laid up. It will cure you quickly, and your trouble will never come back. Call and see it; or send for book of proof. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1. Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Petaluma Incubators and Brooders

Are made exclusively of the genuine California Redwood. Copper Heaters entirely. OLDEST and most SUCCESSFUL—most ECONOMICAL. Self-Regulating. Self-Ventilating.

Send for catalogue with full description.

Midland Poultry Food

The Only Scientifically Prepared and Properly Balanced Ration for Poultry.

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| No. 1. Nursery Chick Food. | No. 5. Nursery Duckling Food. |
| No. 2. Growing Chick Food. | No. 6. Growing Duckling Food. |
| No. 3. Fattening Chick Food. | No. 7. Fattening Duckling and Goose Food. |
| No. 4. Egg and Feather Producing Food. | No. 8. Laying Duck Food. |

Book mailed on application.

—:—

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for Territory of Hawaii.

Fort and Merchant Streets.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO'S
AMERICAN
GENTLEMAN
SHOE.



Renowned for Its
Wearing
Qualities

\$4.50

MADE IN VICI KID OR VELOURS CALF
AND WE RECOMMEND IT AS A SHOE
POSSESSING FULL VALUE.

Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

KEEP WARM ON

COOL PRIMO IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

They had a long consultation which ended by Mr. Andrews accepting the seat in the council of the executive, and agreeing to undertake the work at once. Governor Dole then accompanied Mr. Andrews across the hallway to the office of the Attorney General, where there was a general conference.

Mr. Andrews said after this that he thought there would be hard work for him to get ready for the February term, but that he would undertake at once the work and would endeavor to secure such help as would make it possible for the office to present its matters to the court in the best shape. When asked if he had chosen his deputy attorney general, he responded that he had not done so, but that he would give the subject his earliest attention. There will be given to all applications the closest consideration and there is a quiet belief that there will result a complete turning over of the office.

The greatest danger from colds and influenza is their tendency to result in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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Manager.

TUESDAY : : JANUARY 27

DEADLOCKS AND SENATORSHIPS.

In four states deadlocks in the legislatures threaten to curtail representation of the people in the upper house of the National Legislature and in one, Delaware, should there be no election, the State would be without a Senator. The struggle of Addicks for a seat in the august body where each sovereign state is supposed to have two votes, has been long and peculiar. For more than a decade this capitalist has striven to be elected to a seat. He has prevented elections, he has put his strength where it would weigh against every other candidate, and now with three supporters to every one of his own party who is in the opposition, he is compelled to say there shall be no choice unless he is given one of the seats.

The picturesqueness of a long struggle for a coveted seat with Addicks but as well there must follow the criticism that personal ambition should not be permitted to stand in the way of the enjoyment of full representation in the councils of the nation. This would be an unprecedented situation. Never before in the history of the Senate has there arisen an occasion when a State by its own act has forfeited participation in legislation in both branches. Death of a Senator has made necessary double elections at one sitting of a state legislature but this last vestige of the sovereign rights of the commonwealth cannot be lost without a revulsion of feeling, and the power of Addicks may date its decline to its exercise to such an extent.

There is a better fight in Colorado, for there, with true Western breeziness, guns are in evidence and there is a constant readiness to dodge on the part of spectators. Henry M. Teller, whose fight for re-election is the feature of the deadlock, is one of the grand old men of the United States Senate. He has been prominently associated with most of the great events of the past quarter of a century, has held cabinet portfolios and to him the West is indeed greatly indebted. He followed the silver goddess out of the Republican ranks and into opposition to the party of his successes but withal he has been throughout clear and unbiased on all other points of party faith. One of his opponents, former Senator Wolcott, won a leading place in the Senate and no one was closer to the late President McKinley. From the very personality of the two men there will be national interest in their struggle.

The Pacific Coast furnishes two tie-ups, and in both instances there is behind the failure to elect a strong personality. Senator Simon spent years in getting to the Senate and won his seat only after the Senate refused to seat an appointed Senator, Corbett. The Mitchell faction, once beaten, has regained its strength to a degree and the victory beyond doubt will lie with that portion of the Republican majority.

The Republican colleague of Senator Foster may be chosen without a long struggle although John L. Wilson, who is making the fight, knows the kind of work to be done as he has made one winning and one losing campaign.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The recent legislation in Germany, by which an increase is made in tariff, especially on breadstuffs and provisions, lends especial interest to some tables prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the commerce of the United States with Germany, the value of exports of breadstuffs, and provisions to that country in each year during the past decade, and the principal articles entering into the commerce between the two countries.

The total imports from, and exports to Germany during the years 1892-1902 have been as follows:

Fiscal year.	Imports from Germany.	Exports from Germany.
1892	\$ 96,210,203	\$ 83,578,988
1893	69,387,905	92,357,163
1894	81,014,065	92,053,753
1895	94,240,833	97,897,197
1896	111,210,614	125,246,938
1897	89,697,378	155,009,972
1898	84,205,777	157,772,179
1899	97,747,889	187,347,889
1900	100,445,902	191,780,427
1901	101,997,523	173,148,289

In breadstuffs the chief exports from the United States to Germany are, of course, corn, wheat and wheat flour. The value of the corn exports to Germany during the last decade have ranged from \$2,794,000 in 1892 to \$17,305,229 in 1902. The 1902 exports of corn being almost because of the shortage in last year's corn production. Wheat exports ranged from \$2,569,000 in 1892 to \$7,871,000 in 1901, and \$14,944,000 in 1902. Of wheat flour the figures in 1892 were \$1,611,000, and in 1902 \$2,773,000. Of provisions, the most important items in our exports to Germany are lard, oleomargarine, bacon and sausage casings. The value of lard exports from the United States to Germany was, in 1892, \$6,429,000, and in 1902, \$16,237,000; of oleomargarine, in 1892, \$2,371,000, and in 1902, \$2,573,000; of bacon, in 1892, \$678,279, and in 1902, \$1,675,000; and of sausage casings, in 1892, \$587,537, and in 1901, \$1,143,000.

The following table shows the total value of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from the United States to Germany in each year from 1892 to 1902, the figures for 1902 including estimates on some of the less important articles for which the Bureau of Statistics has not completed the details of its analysis.

Fiscal year.	Breadstuffs.	Provisions.
1892	\$ 8,808,000	\$1,710,113
1893	8,190,972	2,040,157
1894	8,197,189	2,330,280

1896	7,333,640	12,791,853
1897	18,029,052	14,449,613
1898	26,957,459	21,127,338
1899	28,146,407	23,048,456
1900	32,128,634	26,547,280
1901	28,867,839	21,766,039
1902	22,000,000*	23,500,000*

* Estimated.
The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to Germany in 1893 and 1902:

Articles.	1893	1902
Cotton	\$36,900,939	\$70,416,199
Provisions	11,770,118	23,500,000
Breadstuffs	6,806,806	22,000,000
Oil, mineral	5,296,725	8,616,065
Copper ingots	588,007	6,873,983
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,690,012	4,280,440
Oil cake and meal	2,528,169	4,258,348
Oil, cotton seed	537,589	1,276,960
Agricultural implements	377,735	1,862,672

COL. LYNCH'S SENTENCE.

It may be taken as a matter of course that Colonel Lynch will not be executed. In liberal countries high treason has, by pretty general consent, ceased to be a capital crime save where a soldier vested with vital responsibilities, acts the part of a Benedict Arnold. Treason like that of Colonel Lynch was common enough in the United States about forty years ago, but not a man from Jefferson Davis down, was legally executed for it or even imprisoned for more than a short time. The execution of Captain Wirt was due to his murderous treatment of northern prisoners at Andersonville. The only case of execution for high treason known to the history of the United States is that of John Brown, and his offense was not committed against the general government but against Virginia.

Undoubtedly Lynch has received a capital sentence with a view of its commutation to imprisonment for life. It will be difficult, under such circumstances, to get him out. The Crown holding that one commutation of sentence for such an offense is enough. As an example a living Lynch, imprisoned in jail for the rest of his allotted days, or even for a ten or twenty year term, would be even more effective than a dead Lynch hanging at the end of a rope. Death made a martyr of Robert Emmet and his fate stirred rebellious blood. But O'Donovan Rossa, popular favorite as he was, served, in Kilmainham jail, more as a deterrent example. There was not so much fanaticism in the air after he and his compatriots had worked in the chain gang for a few months. Probably there will be less enthusiasm among Irish patriots to join England's enemies when they see Lynch pounding stone.

PANAMA PROGRESS.

With the Panama treaty before the Senate a long step has been taken toward the inauguration of actual work on the isthmian canal, which has been the dream of the Pacific Coast for so many years. Under the provisions of the Act of last year as soon as the treaty is ratified the President may go ahead and construct the canal.

There may be expected some opposition to the treaty. This will come in the shape of the revival of the Nicaragua plan but the work of the Panama people would appear to have been too well done to permit of its being undone at this stage. It has been a long fight, carefully managed and well thought out in its entirety and the elements of strength in the American combination which made the heavy purchase of stock from the French are such that a failure hardly can be contemplated.

Looking at the matter from the standpoint of Hawaii the signing of the treaty means the consummation of our hopes years sooner than if the Nicaragua route had been finally selected. The progress already made with the Panama Ditch shows its feasibility and behind the enterprise and the engineers of our army in charge of the work that it will be completed in the shortest possible time seems certain. At least a seven-leagued stride has been taken and the outlook is all for activity. The characteristics of the President insure immediate inauguration of the work and once it is under way there will be no let up until some great battleship leads the way through the completed channel, and the enterprise which will make for the greatest possible future for the Pacific will be pronounced complete.

COUNTY BILL PHASES.

With the making public during the week of the text of the county bill there will be renewed comment upon the phases of a measure which is destined to make a revolution in the governmental affairs of the Territory. That this will be the outcome cannot be doubted, and for any one to read the complete bill and find fault with it before he has digested the many sided measure would be ill advised.

As a forecast in the report of the committee which framed the measure, it is extremely likely that there will be changes proposed in the taxation clauses. Already there are suggestions that the assessment be made for a period of years, that it be drawn by a board of property owners, and that there be further appeals. But when the bill in all its particulars is considered it will be found that with the county board of supervisors sitting as a board of equalization, and the state board in operation, there need be no fear of injustice.

The control of the various public utilities is complete, and each of the counties provided will have an equal right to the various roads and water supply rights, which now vest in the Territory, within the limits of the new political subdivisions.

The bill offers a fine chance for economy in the matter of public utilities in small counties, and it is so carefully drawn in relation to specific duties, that a combination of various officials and phases will not in the slightest embarrass the men who must act in dual capacity in sparsely settled sections. There is a sharp line drawn between powers and rights of the various officers, and when the legislature comes to considering methods of saving money for the taxpayers it will have no difficulty in combining several public plans.

If there should be any difference of opinion, it is likely that there will develop around the time for the bill to take effect, and the fact that an election, with all its expense, must be held in the fall of this year for the choosing of officers.

INTER-ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT.

The use of turbine propulsion makes fair promise of greatly shortening, if it does not end, our miserable, wretched inter-island sea voyages. As the Israelites looked beyond the banks to the Promised Land of milk and honey, so do we, anxious islanders, look to a Promised Sea, upon which we can travel without being at the mercy of the malicious sea-demons, who delight, with invisible pumps, to lift out the contents of our unhappy stomachs, and cast them into the sea. Pope said "Sacred to gods, even in misery." If so, then the most sacred, consecrated spot on earth, is the deck of an inter-island packet. It is misery that makes one conscious of his own littleness and insignificance in this world of trouble.

But good times are near at hand. The naval engineers now say that there is quickly coming a revolution in ocean navigation. Turbine propulsion has passed the experimental stage. After the construction and trial of eight boats, with marked improvements in each, the British naval constructors have at last produced one that is altogether successful, and is run with no greater cost of fuel than that of the ordinary steam propeller.

The latest vessel, so constructed, is the "Queen Alexandria," 270 feet in length, with a beam of 32 feet. She has three propeller shafts, and nine screws which drive the turbines. During the last summer she was constantly used on the Clyde. Her speed easily reached twenty-five miles an hour. Mr. A. L. Barber of New York, is now the owner of a similar craft. The London, Chatham & Dover Railway Co. have ordered two passenger boats each with 8,000 horse power, to be used in crossing the English channel, a service over waters as turbulent, and nausea-producing as that of our own waters. These boats were not ordered until this method of rapid and cheap propulsion was settled beyond question.

Just as the propeller drove the paddle wheel out of use, so the turbine will drive the propeller out of use. The development of the propeller was a tedious process, due to the lack of mechanical and scientific knowledge and skill. The rapid development of the turbine is due to the advanced knowledge and mechanical skill of these later days. Torpedo boats of this kind have reached thirty-five and even forty miles an hour, and it is claimed that passenger boats will easily reach thirty miles an hour.

All this means to us, that a boat no larger than one of our inter-island boats, under turbine propulsion, may leave Honolulu at 7 a. m., reach Lahaina or Maalaea bay at 10 a. m., and anchor in Hilo bay in the afternoon. When the railway connection between Mahukona and Hilo is made, the sea voyage to Hawaii will be seven hours or less. The days of the "middle passage" will soon be over.

Col. J. J. Astor of New York, who has spent an enormous sum, with the aid of able assistants, in perfecting his inventions for turbine propulsion, has recently dedicated their use to the public, without charge. In the competition between British and American inventors, this new method of propulsion may soon be applied to the great ocean "liners." Its use is said to be only a matter of details.

No one will have much faith in coal as the future fuel of ocean liners after seeing the simple efficiency of the oil burners on the Oceanic S. S. Alameda. For safety, ease of shipment, speed in raising steam or lessening it and in economy of purchase and management, oil immensely discounts coal. There is little doubt of its coming into general use both in the merchant and war marines.

San Francisco is having a hard time to combat its plague notoriety and is going to protest again. Half the energy which is now wasted in hot air might, if spent in cleaning Chinatown and getting a good sewer system, remove the notoriety altogether. The big town has much to learn.

LAND FOR FARMERS.

The publication in the Associated Press dispatches of the fact that a new policy of opening lands is likely to go into operation here, has had the effect anticipated. Questions from bona fide farmers are coming in from all over the country and it is evident that, if systematic efforts were made to get a farming population from the States, they could be productive.

That such people are needed here goes without the saying. Of all classes of white men that might come to Hawaii to look for a livelihood, farmers are the most desirable. They have no walking delegates. They don't get up strikes or boycotts. They are usually self-supporting and permanent. The farmer gets his own home as soon as possible, and when the chance is given him, turns vacant public land into a tax-paying, productive acreage, getting his own living from it and, by means of his products, reducing the price of living for others. Such a man supports churches and schools and votes in the American way and builds up a healthy, patriotic community about him. He is the man of all men to save Hawaii for his character, his work, his devotion to diversified industries and the trade his wants create.

He can be got to come here if the authorities seek him in the right way; and the way has been pointed out all over the West, from the rocky uplands of Montana to the scorched plains of Kansas and the irrigated deserts of Arizona. Open up large tracts of land, get the railroad and steamship companies to advertise them and organize home-seekers' excursions and the thing is done. In that way the West was redeemed with Eastern and European material; and what worked well there assuredly ought to work well here.

It is time to stop working off lands as has been done on some of the islands, and to local Associations largely composed of unproductive residents who do not attempt to fulfill the lawful conditions of their purchases and are merely holding the raw soil to speculate with. Nor is it wise to let great tracts go to graziers who take them up through dummy lessees like the foreigner who, when his purchase was cancelled the other day, confessed that he represented a cattle baron. What Hawaii needs are small farmers; not big cattle ranges; and real farmers, not secret agents of big land-grabbers or people who want land for the purpose of raising nothing on it but the price.

The Advertiser believes that the only way the Territory can keep control of its public lands is to open them up to bona fide farmers both from Hawaii and the mainland. Failure to do that in any systematic manner accounts for the strength of the movement to turn the public domain over to the Federal government. It is not the policy of the United States to permit its lands to be held, to be monopolized by graziers, to be given up to speculators or to be held down by men who represent speculators and it ought not to be our policy either. Now that the plantations, the ownership of the Territory are provided for, it is time to give the people a chance and to open the lands of the Territory to bona fide farmers. The President will "devolve" the country along traditional American lines.

When the Venezuelan blockade is raised the first steamer that arrives at La Guayra with a cargo of foodstuffs will go back with a fortune for its consignment.

Copies of the new county act will be forwarded to the other islands on today's steamers.

Lorrin Andrews has made no appointment as yet of a new deputy, though he will probably do so today.

Copies of the report of the Senatorial Commission with full reports of the evidence were received in Honolulu by the Korea.

Berger's band while on Hawaii gave a long distance telephone concert which was heard within a radius of about one hundred miles.

Forty acres of land at Kona, Hawaii, were sold at public auction by Land Commissioner Boyd to J. Kaelemakule, Jr., for three dollars per acre.

The Honolulu Chinese who hold an interest in the Chinese Telegraph Co. have, it is said, cabled to the head office protesting against any sale of the line to the government.

Land Commissioner Boyd has received two more queries from prospective settlers. One would-be farmer is from Rosemont, Pennsylvania, while the other hails from Toppenish, Wisconsin.

The Board of General Appraisers has decided the "steam plows" case appealed from Honolulu, and has held that completed plows shall pay twenty per cent duty. The steel plows are dutiable at forty-five per cent, and the engine unattached, at the same rate.

Supt. Cooper has taken no action as yet regarding the appointment of a successor to Chas. Clark at Kailua. He said yesterday there were already a dozen applications and more coming in. Clark yesterday paid in the sum of \$277.50 said to be his January collections.

Henry Hogan was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court yesterday. He is a resident of California and a graduate of the Albany law school. He was for three years district attorney for Napa County, California, and his application was endorsed by Judge Estee and Henry Highton.

The "bribery" case in Congress begins to look like a conspiracy to besmirch Lemuel Quigg, the New York Republican leader.

Mr. Bryan should go over to Manila and see if the decline in silver there equals the ratio of decline in his presidential chances.

With an average of seventeen and one-half knots an hour of steaming time the Korea has a right to any Pacific title the commodore wants to claim.

With Venezuela well mixed up Valasco could not hope for the center of the stage so may postpone his Bolivian revolution.

A little of that surplus rain in Southern Oregon could be accommodated in Hawaii just about now.

Col. Fitch believes in sense of justice even if a search warrant is needed to find it.

LAND MATTERS BEFORE COUNCIL.

The Executive Council considered land matters almost exclusively at its meeting yesterday morning, which will probably be the last with the present membership. Before next Monday E. P. Dole will be succeeded by Lorrin Andrews and H. E. Cooper will be succeeded as secretary by G. B. Carter.

The council decided to withdraw from sale the 1200 acres of land offered for lease in Oahu, Maui, which was to have been sold this week. The action was taken upon a petition from residents of that district asking that the land be put up for homesteads.

The sale of land for right of way in the Honolulu railway was postponed. The application of Chan Ching Kallua, Oahu, at \$150 per year was approved.

Supt. Cooper made a brief verbal report of his tour of Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Hawaii's exhibit for the Osaka fair will be forwarded on the Korea tomorrow.

Father Libert, pro-vicar of the Catholic mission, returned yesterday from Maui.

W. O. Smith yesterday filed his annual accounts as guardian of Bill Bray, Akau, and Annie Hall, and also as trustee for the estate of A. K. Akau.

Polly Bird has sued John Bird for divorce, alleging failure to support. An answer has been filed admitting all the allegations excepting as to non-support.

Deputy Marshal Handy returned yesterday on the Kinau from Hilo. While there he arranged for the coming of the Federal officials, who will go to Hilo on Tuesday.

The Mitchell Commission recommended the disallowance not only of Lillukalan's claim for the crown lands, but "the claims made by other persons professing to be members of the late royal families of Hawaii."

There is said to be an epidemic of "breakbone fever" in the city just at present. The disease has something of the symptoms of scarlet fever, or scarlatina, and is accompanied by the formation of small scales on the hands. Physicians say it is quite prevalent.

Attorney General Dole expects to leave for Washington on February 3 in order to be there in plenty of time to prepare for the Osaka Mankichi case, which is set for hearing early in March. No one will go from here to appear for the defendant, but Attorney Coudert, one of the most famous Supreme Court lawyers, has been retained by New York parties having an interest in the constitutional question raised, which may affect the status of the Philippines.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Captain Adam Slater, U. S. A., who was at one time stationed at Camp McKinley, has been promoted to be a major.

T. A. Driscoll, of San Francisco, the well known society man and polo expert, the former owner and the trainer of the pony Tom Thumb, ridden here by Baldwin during the tournament, came down in the Korea for a short visit.

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FAMOUS OLD SHIP IS TO BE SOLD.

The old U. S. S. Monocacy, the pride of the navy nearly four decades ago, is doomed to never return to her old home in the United States, but will probably find a grave in Chinese waters. She is to be sold. She is the sole survivor of seven double ended side-wheel steamers built of iron during the close of the Civil War. The Monocacy was built by Denwood & Son, Baltimore, in 1866, and departed for the Asiatic station in May 1866, her first commanding officer being Commander S. P. Carter.

Of the seventeen officers who first joined the ship only two are still in the navy, namely, Chief Engineer D. P. McCartney, retired in 1892, and Passed Assistant Engineer J. W. Saville, retired in 1871. The others are either dead or have left the service.

The Monocacy has been obsolete and useless as a war vessel for more than twenty-five years and excited the decision of the Chinese, who until 1890, believed this vessel to be a representative of the United States navy, a made unfavorable comparisons with powerful ships of other nations. Her service has been confined to the coast and rivers of China and in winter quarters at Tientsin the greater part of the time.

During the Spanish-American war the vessel directly remained at Shanghai. During the rent troubles in China the old Monocacy came within range of the Taku forts and the Chinese rebels sent a shot through her bow and smashed one of her boats at its davits. The fire was not returned, as Rear-Admiral Kempf was of the opinion that no war existed between the Chinese and the United States. The career of the Monocacy is now drawing to a close and she will be missed because she has been the temporary home of more naval officers than any other vessel.

ain in Stomach

It has been said that a healthy person doesn't know he has a stomach.

How unhealthy the dyspeptic must be!

He feels as if he were all stomach, and one thing that makes him feel so is that pain at the pit of the stomach—sometimes an "all-gone feeling"; sometimes a "burning sensation."

"I suffered from pains in my stomach and could not eat. An old gentleman told me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after the use of four bottles I gained my appetite, and I was soon completely cured, so that now I feel like a new man. On no account would I be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house." HENRY CALLAN, 71 Commercial St., Portland, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, invigorate and tone the whole digestive system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, January 26, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCHANDISE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	250,000	50		41
SUGAR				
Awa.	5,000,000	30	24	24 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100	46	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	26 1/2	28
Honolulu	750,000	100		117 1/2
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		
Hoku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	30	20	
Kibiki Plant, Co., L'd.	250,000	100		
Kipahulu	100,000	100		70
Koloa	500,000	100		150
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd.	1,500,000	23	6 1/4	40
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,400,000	100	101	
Oonoma	1,000,000	50		
Ookala	500,000	30	11	11 1/2
Oloa Sugar Co. L'd.	5,500,000	20	11	12 1/2
Olowalu	150,000	100	12	12 1/2
Paauhau Sugar Plan- tation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		240
Pala	250,000	100		
Peepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	1,700,000	100	80	90 1/2
Waialua Sugar Co.	4,500,000	100	50	50
Wailuku	700,000	100		280
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO's				
Wilders S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	150	150
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw'n Electric Co.	500,000	100	85	87 1/2
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	50	95	70
Kailua Tel. Co.	150,000	10		
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		90
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p.c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p.c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p.c.			105	
Hwa P'ing 6 p.c.				
Kauai P'ing 6 p.c.			104	105
Oahu P'ing 6 p.c.				
Oloa P'ing 6 p.c.				
Waialua Au. Co. 6 p.c.				100 1/2
Waikiki 5 p.c.				100 1/2
Pioneer Mill Co.				

KOREA SETS PACE FOR PACIFIC LINERS MAKING THE RUN UNDER FIVE DAYS

At Fast Clip With Heavy Head Seas.

(From Monday's daily.)

"Four, twenty-two, fifty-three!"

Thus Captain Seabury from the bridge of the Korea as the big Pacific Mail liner swung to her berth at Navy Wharf No. 2 to a friend whom he distinguished particularly among the thousand friends who had gathered to greet the ship, and a cheer went from ship and shore that showed the popularity of ship and skipper.

"Hurrah for Seabury!" was the friend's answer to the hail.

"No; for the ship," responded the bluff seaman.

And then there was another cheer. For the Korea had broken all records for the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu, and everybody in the city, when she was reported off Koko Head at noon had hurried down to the dock to see her come in and to greet friends and congratulate the officers. It was a notable arrival of the big liner, in more ways than one. She had broken all records on the North Pacific. She carried about the biggest passenger list that any boat ever brought into port. And of her large list in the cabin, about 180 all told, there were seventy-seven booked for Honolulu. They were mostly well known people, and all had friends down to meet them.

And so it came that the crowd on the wharf was not only a big crowd, but was also representative of all that is best in the city. There was not a prominent family in Honolulu that had not its representative there, and all cried greetings back and forth as the ship came to her moorings. It was, in effect, a social function—a function that was continued on the dock as the passengers disembarked, and that spread itself all over town with the dispersal of the crowd.

It was three o'clock when the big ship docked. She had arrived off Koko Head at noon. She had been kept waiting outside for an hour and a half, steaming back and forth and blowing her siren, and yet despite this vexatious port delay she had done so well that few complaints of it were heard even from those who stood waiting in the sun for hours for her to come alongside. The Korea had made the run from San Francisco to Honolulu, from point to point, in the marvelous time of four days, twenty-two hours and fifty-three minutes, and held her title of Queen of the Western Ocean against all comers. The ship had her anchor up off Point Lobos at 4:15 on Tuesday, and dropped her pilot at 4:55 p. m. the same day. She picked up her pilot off the harbor of Honolulu at noon yesterday, beating the best previous record—her own, made on her last trip down—by four hours and fifty-seven minutes. That trip was made in five days, three hours and fifty minutes.

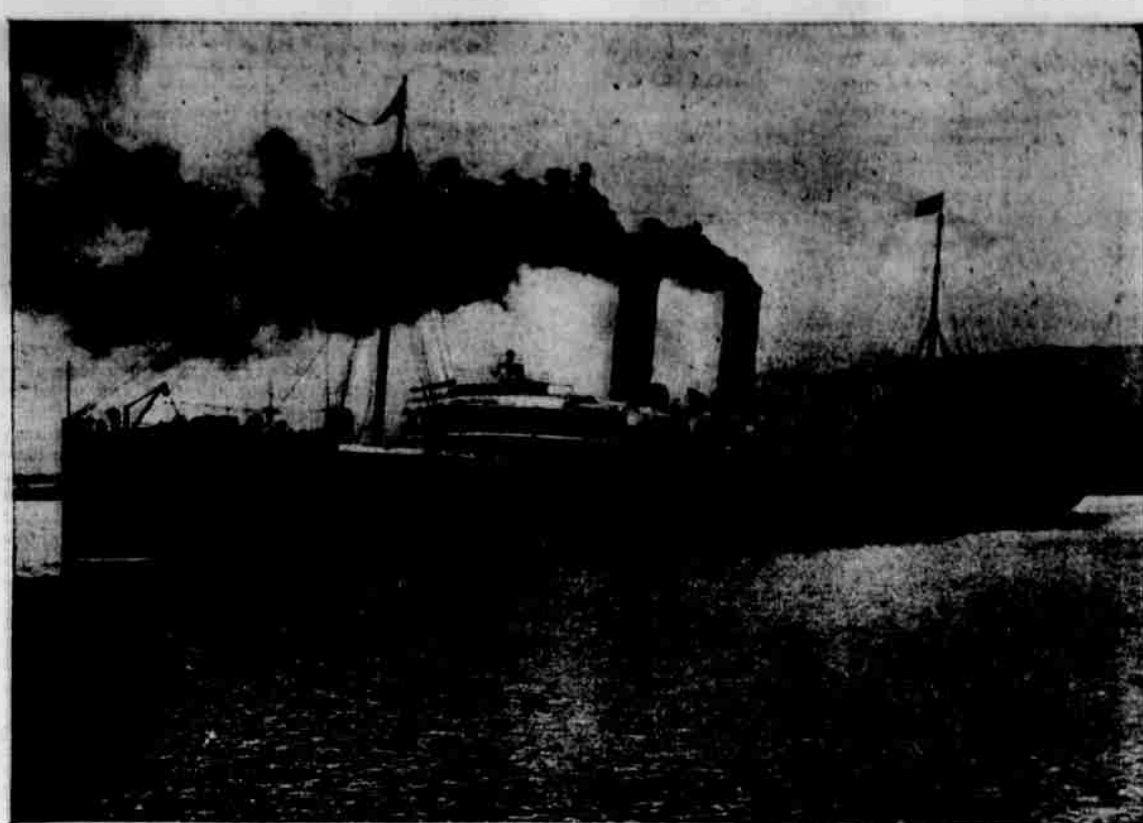
"I have only just begun it," said Captain Seabury, standing on the deck of his splendid boat and watching the passengers file down to the floor of the dock, far below. "I will show these people better speed than this yet. I am a record-breaker, and I'll keep up my record. I used to smash all the records with the China, you see, and I have to do better than that now. And she was a pretty hard boat to beat. But we'll make them all dizzy, see if we don't. Why, yes, we had a pleasant run down. There was a head wind for the first two days out, and maybe a bit of a sea but not such as you would notice on the Korea. What is a head wind, anyway? The ship rides smooth. But she made something of a gale herself, going through the water so fast, and so there was not much doing in the way of social functions. There was not even a concert. But the passengers had a good sociable time among themselves, and everybody got acquainted with everybody else. The wind she made coming along kept them pretty well under their rugs, however."

All the officers say the ship had smooth weather and smooth water for a winter passage. It was more like summer than winter, although the boat did raise something of a breeze by her speed. The first day out the run was 370 miles, the second day 420, the third 428, the fourth 432 and the last 451. It was on this last day, a short day, that the ship fairly picked up her heels and flew through the seas, and she had good weather to do it in.

There was, in fact, a general desire on the part of everybody connected with the Pacific Mail Company to make this a record trip for the Korea. As the ship made way down the bay of San Francisco after leaving the Mail dock, Lieutenant H. P. Schwerin, General manager of the company, came down in his private tug to where the big liner had been compelled to drop her anchor off Point Lobos for a few hours because of a heavy fog covering land and sea, at the time of her sailing. Lieutenant Schwerin went aboard the Korea, and had a long consultation with Captain Seabury. He told the popular seaman, at the end of their talk, that he could make a new record to Honolulu.

"Cut it just under five days, Captain Seabury," said Mr. Schwerin.

And Captain Seabury cut it under five days, by a safe margin. However, there was just one thing on the long trip when he was uncertain about it. When he picked up Honolulu, early yesterday morning, he found his engines were only doing seventy-nine revolutions. That was not nearly so well as she could do, and besides that might not land her within the given margin. And so Captain Seabury bit it up in eighty-two revolutions, and the boat came along over the last few miles like a race horse on the homestretch. And possibly that shows what she really can do if they will only let her out.



THE PACIFIC MAIL LINER KOREA.

(Advertiser Photo.)

GEN. VALASCO BANISHED AND WAR MAY FOLLOW

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 25.—Intense excitement exists here over a decree that has just been issued banishing General Lucio Valasco, Vice-President of Bolivia, from the country.

Two months ago the government declared the whole republic in a state of siege. Although the revolutionists at Acre had not crossed into the main part of Bolivia and the dispute with Brazil had not reached an acute state the country was put in a condition which indicated that internal strife was expected.

Vice-President Valasco's name was connected with schemes to overthrow the government. He was in command of the Bolivian troops operating against Acre and it was feared that he would persuade those forces to march on their own capital and set him up as president. By some he was charged with even assisting the rebels.

General Valasco has many followers and his banishment may cause internal strife. Bolivia's relations with both Brazil and Peru have reached an acute stage. Troops from both Brazil and Peru are reported on the frontiers and ready to invade Bolivia.

SAYS THE PRINCE WILL HOLD COURT COMMITTEE ACTS WITH LEGISLATURE

The San Francisco Chronicle, under date of Honolulu, January 13, prints the following from the pen of its local correspondent, which probably has, by this time, extended publication all over the United States:

When Prince Cupid, delegate-elect to Congress, descends on Washington next December, it will be like the arrival of an embassy, if present plans are carried out. One of the plans is that the Legislature, when it meets in February, shall be asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 to aid the Prince's own ample means in keeping up a royal establishment in Washington. The plans for this establishment include not merely an embassy but almost a royal court. Besides the Prince's private secretary, Major Curtis P. Iaukea and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Keohokale and several other Hawaiians will accompany him as ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Iaukea is a well known Hawaiian. He attended the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria as secretary to Queen Kapiolani and went to Washington with Governor Dole, then president of the republic of Hawaii in 1895. He was chamberlain to the late King Kalakaua. There is a rumor that Major Iaukea will not go with the Prince, because the Princess objects to his wife, but this cannot be confirmed.

COL. MACFARLANE HAS A NEW RECORD

Colonel George W. Macfarlane returned in the Korea yesterday afternoon after an absence of 13½ days from home, one complete day having been spent in San Francisco. After more than two passages, Colonel Macfarlane now holds what is likely to be for some time the record for speed for a round trip. The Ventura took him up in 5½ days and the Korea returned him in less than 5 days. The best previous time, held as well by Colonel Macfarlane, who has now made more voyages between Honolulu and San Francisco than any other private citizen, was 13½ days, but at that time he had only three hours in San Francisco.

Maul Shipping.

The Maui News of January 24 says: The Watson and the Defender, two wind jammers, left Hana on Thursday for the Coast, the former with 15,000 and the latter with 10,000 bags of Hana sugar.

The packet Alton Kimball, Admiral Cyrus Green, owner, sailed into Kahului harbor on Thursday afternoon with a cargo of lumber and general merchandise. The merchandise was taken over by the Kahului store, and if the Kahului Lumber Company does not take over the lumber it will be landed on the beach and sold to the general public at reasonable prices.

The Republican Executive Committee had a short meeting Saturday afternoon and endorsed fully the action of the Governor in appointing Lorrin Andrews as Attorney General. While no names were considered for the subordinate place it was the sentiment of the members that it would be excellent politics if the choice should fall upon some man from the other islands.

There were read a number of letters showing that the organization on the other islands is in good shape and that the people outside are anxious to receive copies of the county bill. It was decided that there shall be sent out for the purpose of furnishing a digest of that bill the report on it, which was made public at the time the bill was sent to the committee.

There was some discussion of the part which is to be played by the committee in relation with the legislators. It was said that there would be no semblance of bossism, but the committee will endeavor to secure such system as will insure the passage of the most important matters.

CABLE STOCK TO BE ENLARGED

NEW YORK, January 19.—The Sun says: It was reported in Wall street today that the Commercial Cable Company, the directors of which meet tomorrow, would soon increase its capital stock from \$12,333,000 to \$15,000,000, which is the full amount authorized, in order to pay for its new Pacific cable.

The report added that the present shareholders would have the right to subscribe at par to the new stock to the extent of 12½ per cent of their present holdings. As the price of the shares is now about 174, this right would be valuable. The stock of the company, which pays 8 per cent regular dividends and 1 per cent extra yearly, is closely held and little dealt in. Only 2500 shares were held in 1902.

Blowitz Lost Nerve.

NEW YORK, January 19.—A cable to the Sun from Paris says: The late M. Henri de Blowitz, who for many years was the Paris correspondent of the London Times, confided the work of published his memoirs to Vance Thompson, the American journalist, author and playwright. Thompson said today that M. de Blowitz asserted that the Times had turned him off last January like an old horse that was of no further use. His dismissal seemed to have robbed him of all his nerve.

BRUSSELS HAS PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF VENEZUELAN AFFAIR

United States May Name Commission to Have Control of Custom Houses.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—It is believed here that the entire Venezuela question will be settled very soon. The opinion is expressed that the United States will be asked to name a commission to administer the customs of the country until the indemnity finally fixed has been paid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—A long conference was held today between Minister Bowen and British Ambassador Herbert. The entire question was reviewed and after the close of the consultation Mr. Bowen expressed highly optimistic views as to the speedy reaching of a plan for a settlement.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 25.—There has been no further bombardment of the fort at San Carlos. The Panther still lies outside the entrance to the gulf, and is maintaining the blockade.

Particulars of the bombardment of San Carlos by Coast files add a few details. At that time no reason for the bombardment was apparent as the Panther began firing as soon as the guns were brought to bear, and the impression was that this was part of the program to reduce the fort before Mr. Bowen reached Washington. Gen. Bello, who was in command of the fort, had only two guns, but in the first action landed on the Panther twice.

The fort is twenty miles from Maracaibo at the entrance to the gulf and the blockade station is twenty miles further away. None of the files tell of any allegation that mails were delayed as the first cause of the bombardment.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—After an exciting contest Count Boni de Castellane has again been re-elected to the French Chamber of Deputies to represent the district of Basses Alpes.

The Count was thrown out of the Chamber of Deputies on November 7th on charges that he had been guilty of irregularities, by buying the election and practicing charity for election purposes.

Annie Gould's husband now declares that the new election has vindicated him. He proposes to make things lively for Deputy Emile Chauvin and others who bitterly opposed his election.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 25.—Former Senator Edward O. Wolcott, who was a candidate for re-election but was beaten by Senator Teller, does not approve of the suggestion that a contest be made. He today advised the Republican leaders that they accept the situation.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 25.—Floods in the Willamette today caused the wrecking of the Atlantic Express on the Northern Pacific railroad. Two passengers were killed. The railroad tracks were washed out for a long distance.

ROME, Jan. 25.—Seven craters of the volcano on the island of Stromboli, thirty miles west of the Italian province of Calabria, in the Mediterranean, are again in violent eruption. Ashes have settled over the sea for miles around.

COINAGE MUST BE CHANGED THIS YEAR

(Continued from Page 1.)

would solve itself, as travellers to and from the Orient were taking the Hawaiian coins away as souvenirs. Mr. Shafroth also objected to the coining of subsidiary money out of the Hawaiian dollars. He did not see that there was any obligation on the part of the government to recoin the money. He thought it doubtful whether the people of Hawaii wanted the law as much as did the bankers.

Mr. Robinson, of Ind., a Democrat, who has shown a friendship for the Islands in many ways, said he was strongly in favor of the bill and he spoke at some length to show why the bill should pass.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama, another Democrat, also stated that he should vote for the bill, but he gave his reasons therefor in a brief speech. He based his conviction on the authority vested in the constitution for the federal government to have power to make all the coins used.

A desultory debate continued but the bill soon passed, efforts by Mr. Shafroth to amend it so that the Hawaiian silver should be re-coined into coins of like denomination, instead of all into subsidiary silver, having been defeated.

This action removes from the theater of legislation one of the most troublesome matters that friends of Hawaii have had to deal with since the territory was organized.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

THEY WILL ALL GO TO HILO TOWN

Judge Estee adjourned court without day at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and there will be a general exodus of Federal officials today to Hilo.

Judge Estee will be accompanied by United States Attorney Breckons, Deputy Marshal Handy, Deputy Clerk Hatch, and Stenographer Avery. The members of the jury drawn from Honolulu will also go on the Kinau today. There are a number of liquor cases to be heard by Judge Estee in which Japanese are the defendants. There are also a number of bankruptcy matters to be brought up. The Federal Court will be held in the district magistrate's room at Hilo, as Judge Robinson is at present using the big court room. The Federal officials expect to return a week from Saturday.

WRIGHT'S LAND SOLD TO FATHER

The land of the late Territorial Treasurer W. H. Wright was sold yesterday to satisfy a judgment of about \$18,000, representing the amount of his defalcation. J. K. Gandall, the father of Mrs. Wright, bought in the property at extremely low figures, as there was no opposition to his purchase. Three building lots at Pawa were sold for \$250, though they were said to be worth nearly \$5,000. The second lot, a residence site at Punahoa, was also purchased by Gandall, the Treasurer's father-in-law, for \$650.

Land Commissioner Boyd has received a letter from Gifford Pinchot, chief of the Forestry Bureau, asking for maps of the islands showing the forest. The department probably will take up the question of forestry preservation in the islands immediately.



CAPT. SEABURY.

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The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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WRIGHT IS
IN MEXICO

He Was Seen There
Within a
Month.

William H. Wright, former Territorial Treasurer who left Honolulu last September quite suddenly and leaving a shortage of about \$18,000, has been located. He is reported to have been seen in a small town in Southern Mexico less than a month ago, by a former resident of the city. He is not employed at present, according to the information received in this city, but is living as best he can off the money he was able to obtain just prior to his hurried departure on the Alameda.

Though Treasurer Wright is alleged to have embezzled about \$18,000 of the money belonging to the Territory of Hawaii, or rather from the Chinese fund, yet it does not appear that he carried away with him any of his ill-gotten gains. The I. O. U. left by the defaulting treasurer was placed in his private safe about a month prior to his flight, and if it had been his intention to take more, there was in the neighborhood of \$50,000 still remaining in the safe, which he might have carried away just as easily as not.

It is said though that Wright did obtain some money, several thousand dollars, just before his leaving, as a loan upon the real estate he owned in the city.

The search made for him was not very thorough. Officer McDuffie went to San Francisco on the steamer following the Alameda, but Wright had nearly a week's start, and though he was detained in Quarantine for several days, McDuffie did not locate him. At that time he was supposed to have taken a train for the South, and it was currently reported that he could be found in Mexico though no search in that direction was made. The information lately received here is that he is in a small town in Southern Mexico, and evidently making but little effort to conceal his identity. It is supposed that some of his friends and all of his relatives know just exactly where he is, though there has been no attempt to trace him through his family. Mrs. Wright and her children are still in the city and living at their Emma street home.

Attorney General Dole stated yesterday that he had received no information as to the whereabouts of the missing treasurer and that nothing was being done towards finding him. The extradition papers which were secured within a short time after his escape, were said by Mr. Dole to be still in the hands of the San Francisco police, though copies of the papers were brought back by Officer McDuffie. The lack of interest being taken by the San Francisco police in Wright's whereabouts is easily accounted for. No reward was offered for his capture and there has been no offer of expenses, so that it is not probable that the San Francisco police would exert themselves much, even though the treasurer was in that city.

The failure to offer a reward is accounted for by the Attorney General by the lack of an appropriation for that purpose. Though the money could be taken out of the general expense fund, it would leave that appropriation insufficient to cover the remainder of the biennial period. If Wright is really wanted by the authorities the legislature will probably be asked to make an appropriation for the offering of a reward and the expenses of his recapture.

EDINGS FILES
A DEMURRER

A demurrer was filed yesterday on behalf of Judge Edings in the matter of the writ of certiorari in the Kona Sugar Co. case.

The demurrer sets out that there has been a misjoinder of parties and that other defendants should have been named in the application of Jacob Cooper. Further points of demurrer set out are:

"It is impossible to tell from the said petition whether the said writ of certiorari is prayed against the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, or against the Judge of said court.

"It appears upon the face of the said petition that petitioner was not and is not a party to the proceedings which he seeks to have reviewed by the writ of certiorari.

"It does not appear from the petition herein that the petitioner has applied to the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, or the stockholders thereof or to the Board of Directors thereof, to invoke any proceedings against the grievances complained of.

"It does not appear from the said petition that any application has been made to the Honorable Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, at Chambers, for relief against, or the redress of the grievances complained of in the petition herein.

"It appears on the face of the petition herein that the petitioner has been guilty of inexcusable laches.

"It is impossible to tell from the said petition whether the same is a petition for a writ of certiorari or a petition for a writ of prohibition."

A Cough is not a disease, but a symptom. It indicates that the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed. This inflammation often leads to pneumonia. The surest way to ward off pneumonia is to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on the first appearance of the cough or cold. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

COL. ARTHUR LYNCH MUST
DIE FOR HIGH TREASON

COL. ARTHUR LYNCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Col. Arthur Lynch has been found guilty of high treason and been sentenced to death. A commutation of the sentence is expected.

Lynch's trial has occupied but a few days before the Lord Chief Justice of England. Witnesses were brought from Africa to testify against him. The prosecution proved that Lynch had had a varied career before joining the Boers. He spent the early portion of his life in Australia and as a schoolmaster there was considered a very bright man. He lived for some years in Paris and on the outbreak of the war in South Africa went to the Transvaal ostensibly as a war correspondent.

In his trial it was proved that Lynch took service with the Boers, raised a regiment composed mostly of Irishmen who went from America for the purpose of fighting the English, and actively assisted in opposing General Buller's early operations. On January 15, 1900, Lynch was in Pretoria. He wrote to the Transvaal authorities, notifying them of his desire to take up arms in their defense. Three days later Lynch signed a field cornet's certificate in which he admitted that he was a British subject, an Irishman, and that he had been born in Australia. But despite his British citizenship he declared his willingness to fight for the Transvaal in order to maintain its independence. Lynch also took the oath of allegiance as a full burgher. The Irishman then raised what was known as the "Irish brigade," joined this with the Boer forces which were invading Natal, and issued an appeal signed "Arthur Lynch, Colonel, Irish Brigade," inviting Irishmen to assist the two republics.

While all this was going on in South Africa the name of Lynch as a Boer fighter fascinated the people of Galway, Ireland, and they immediately elected him to represent them in Parliament. Lynch started for England to claim this seat but found that the government intended to make matters lively for him and so remained in Paris. He owned extensive estates in Ireland and his tenants thinking the time opportune to kick about their rents refused to pay them to Lynch's agents. The result was that he had to remit these rents.

Last June Lynch went to London. He was arrested immediately and his only defense of the charge of high treason has been that he had renounced his citizenship before joining the Boers and had become a full-fledged burgher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The coal trust has taken out a charter for the Eastern Securities Company, a Philadelphia corporation, of which Richard C. Dale is the solicitor. The capital stock is \$1,000 and the company proposes to "buy, sell or hold for reinvestment the shares, bonds or other obligations of corporations organized under the laws of this or other States." The directors are Edward B. Chase, Robert L. Morgan, Harry F. Collins, Henry P. Burke and Archer McLean. It is suspected in New York that this is to be the holding company for a proposed combination of anthracite corporations.

Under the act of July 2, 1901, corporations organized for profit are authorized to purchase, hold, sell, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of the shares of capital stock or of any bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness created by any other corporation of this or any other State.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 24.—Brazil and Bolivia are on the point of an open rupture owing to the dispute over the possession of Acre.

Revolutionists in Acre, formerly a portion of Bolivia, succeeded in wresting that rich portion of South America from Bolivia, it was said with the aid of Brazilians, and for a couple of years Bolivia has been trying to get the territory back by force of arms. The country has many rubber forests and is very valuable. The revolutionists set up a little republic and most of the officials of this were Brazilians. Both Brazil and Bolivia have massed troops around the territory in dispute.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Brussels Sugar Convention, which has already been ratified by several of the continental countries, was today ratified by the French Senate.

The Brussels Convention was ratified by Germany about seven months ago. The Convention does away with beet sugar bounties in Europe and means that the danger to the sugar market caused by the over production of beet sugar will soon be a thing of the past.

As late as January 17th Russia declared that she would not agree to the Convention, stating that her internal arrangements could not be regarded as a bounty system.

CARACAS, Jan. 24.—Owing to the blockade all kinds of provisions are becoming scarce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Minister Bowen states that the difficulties of Venezuela will soon be settled.

ARE GUILTY
OF MURDER

Hilo Bandits to Pay
for Killing
Jap.

HILO, Jan. 23.—The jury in the case of Funacoshi and Watanabe returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree against both defendants on Thursday night, bringing to a climax a story of crime that rivalled a chapter from the dark ages in its phases of horror.

The punishment for the crime is from twenty years imprisonment to imprisonment for life, and so strong is the feeling against the convicted men that it is believed the maximum penalty will be inflicted by Judge Little.

The story told at the trial by the numerous witnesses for the prosecution disclosed a terrible state of affairs. From the evidence it appeared that there existed in Hilo a regularly organized gang of bandits or cut-throats which levied tribute upon the Japanese on the big island. Funacoshi was the king of the bandit ring, and he carried things with a high hand, in a manner which the yellowest dime novel could not have exaggerated. He had his lieutenants and underlings who obeyed his orders implicitly and without question. The methods of the gang were to approach a Japanese and demand a ransom of either money or goods, under threat of severe punishment.

This villainous proceeding was best illustrated in the evidence concerning the murder of Motchiro with which Funacoshi and Watanabe were charged. Motchiro, an honest, hard working carpenter, was sent notice by the bandit chief that he would have to pay him the sum of \$1,000 for the privilege of doing business in Hilo. The Jap sent no reply and within a few days, a couple of members of Funacoshi's gang waylaid him one night, and took him to the headquarters of the chief. He was then informed that he would be released upon the payment of \$1,000 ransom, and was allowed to send word to his friends. The poor carpenter was unable to raise the amount of the ransom, and he was kept in custody for several days, being made the subject of frequent beatings in the meantime. One favorite method of his captors was to parade about the bed where he was tied, with long swords, which they brandished in dangerous proximity to his face.

Finally when the unfortunate Jap found he could not pay the ransom, he sent word by Funacoshi's concubine asking how he might escape. Funacoshi who was angered at the woman because of her sympathy for the carpenter told her that if she cut off her left hand and Motchiro out of his right hand, and these were brought to him on a white platter, the captive would be given his liberty. The gruesome offer was not accepted, and soon afterwards the carpenter was murdered, one of the Japs running a long knife through his throat as he lay upon the bed.

The prosecution also showed the state of terrorism existing among the Japanese by reason of the threats of this gang, which kept them from telling the police stories of extortion and blackmail which were told at the trial.

The defendants had but one witness, a woman, who made a poor witness, and against whom objection was made because she remained in the court room after all witnesses were ordered to leave. The theory of the defense was that the Jap had committed suicide, and that the wound in his neck showed it to have been self-inflicted.

The jury was out until eleven o'clock of Thursday night in trying to agree upon a verdict. The Territory had all along insisted upon a verdict of murder in the first degree, while the defense argued for acquittal. The verdict was probably the result of a compromise.

Judge Little refused to grant separate trials for the two defendants, and on this point the case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

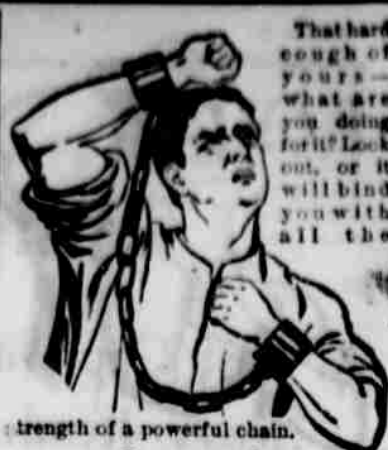
WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will
Interest Many Readers in
Honolulu

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the endorsers. Read this endorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs and colds, even hard coughs and old colds.

Mrs. A. White, of Fitzroy, Victoria, says: "I had a very hard cough night and day. I tried many remedies, but without relief. I thought my lungs were nearly gone. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began to improve at once, and only one and one-half bottles completely cured me."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon

We Can

recommend

Dr. Bigelow's

ANTISEPTIC

SKIN SOAP

as the best soap for medicinal and toilet use.

TRY IT

Per cake, 25c.
Per box, 50c.

Hollister
Drug Company.
Fort Street.

"KAIMUKI"

\$500 will purchase a desirable building lot in above residence district, on easy terms of \$50 cash, \$10 per lot, monthly installment; no interest. Water laid on.

SIZE OF LOTS, 100 x 150.
SIZE OF LOTS, 75 x 200.
Each lot contains 15,000 sq. ft.

Wm. M. MINTON,
Authorized selling agt. for Trustees
of Gear, Lansing & Co.
Phone Main 369. Judd bldg.

price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

NEW RESERVOIR
FOR SOUTH KOHALA

South Kohala is soon to have a reservoir and water supply all of her own, according to a letter, received by the Board of Health from Dr. Atcherly of South Kohala.

"Governor Dole has been here," he writes, "in the interests of water preservation. There is some prospect that we will get a reservoir on the south side of the Kohala mountains. There is a large lake high enough above Kamuela to supply the entire town and district with unlimited water."

Burns' Birthday.

HILO, January 23.—The Hilo Burns Club will celebrate the anniversary of the Scotchman's birth on Saturday evening in Spreckels' Hall. An entertaining literary and musical program has been arranged for the occasion.

Bombay-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on stone and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke President
F. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,900,000
Total reichsmarks 44,790,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited



We have both, and both in variety.

You will be interested in the two extremes; the little novelty at small cost and the rich Gem in rich settings.

Quality in both The Best.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.**Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.**

Fire and Marine Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of London
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin

While C. H. Brown, administrator of the estate of the late D. G. Camarinos, was making an inventory of his effects on Saturday, \$50 in gold was found beneath a pile of books. Mr. Brown values the estate at between \$1,000 and \$1,500.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BUOY.

What with taxes and discussions over offices, the filing in of returns and argument over schedules, there has been a minimum of business during the week, that little which has marked the street being largely confined to a very few sales and those of the most conservative kind. The duldest months in Honolulu are those when mills begin to grind and the people must wait for the returns, and this year, after a strain upon the resources of the country which would have swamped almost any other American community of the same size, there seems to be a lull for the next business year, which is taking much of the energies of the people instead of any appreciable new activity.

The prospective addition of a million from Uncle Samuel's treasury will have a good effect upon business and promises to pick up the local situation, which is now almost in the depths. The fact is that the relief which would come from this influx of cash, will be beyond estimate. The tax calls would drain the community otherwise, and the relief comes just at a time when the bank deposits have been strained and credits are being stretched.

Despite these conditions there have been fair takings of the new Young bonds. These are gold sixes, but are only five-tens. There have been purchases for trust funds, and it is reported that there are some deals on for even larger buyings. The building is pledged and the title of other essentials guaranteed. The most conservative men in the city are taking over these securities.

On every hand there is a feeling that the coming year will be one of more than usual prosperity. Unusual in more than one way, perhaps it might be well to say. There will not be as large dividends as have been paid in the past. It might be said that these days have gone, but there will be more careful financing, more conservative handling of resources of the estates, and thus in consequence an avoidance of some of the criticism of mainland bankers, who have in the past found cause to complain as to local methods. The drop of sugar from seven-eighths to thirteen-sixteenths means nothing, in the opinion of local authorities. They do not for a moment believe that the coming season will net them less than four cents or above, arguing that the present prices are made by the fragmental offerings which are quoted on the New York exchange. It is a fact that all the comparative statements which have been made up by most of the larger houses are on the basis of sugar above four cents.

No move is more important, in the general business sense perhaps, than that which has been advocated recently by some of the leading brokers, that the plantations change their dividend day from once a month to once a quarter. The closing of the books of the plantations, while the dividend checks are being made out, proves an inconvenience to many of those who have business in the matter of transfers, and to avoid this suggestion is made. The matter has been taken up by Castle & Cooke, and will be submitted first to the stockholders of Ewa plantation at the annual meeting in February. The plan will be urged as tending to the lessening of the work of the office force, as the more than seven hundred stockholders of that corporation make it necessary that there be an unusual amount of work done, all of which would be divided by three if the new plan is carried through.

Ewa plantation is looking up this year, the crop which is now being milled being one of the best that has been taken off. It is thought that it will exceed 30,000 tons. This will mean that there will be a good return on the stock, and with this prospect those who are most heavily interested will urge that there be followed a new and more conservative plan during the year. There has been in the past some outside criticism of the fact that the local plantations kept up their dividends, even though there remains at the agents an overdraft, and despite the fact that there is always sufficient sugar aloft to meet this charge. One San Francisco banker contemplating the showing of Ewa, when there was \$300,000 charged against the estate at the agents, the regular dividend being paid the while, said that it would appeal more forcibly to the mainland investors, if the dividend was lower, but the debit charge wiped out.

Taking this suggestion the plan may be adopted to make the dividend smaller than one per cent, perhaps the figure will be two per cent a quarter, and if this is the course adopted, there will be an appropriation out of the receipts from this crop, toward the sinking fund to take care of the outstanding bonds of the company. The heavy stockholders will not be satisfied until the bonded indebtedness is wiped out, and they will make every effort to have the start made this year. This will mean that the estate will be placed on a basis where it will appeal even more forcibly to outside investors, for there will be no charges against it, and the earning capacity will be easily figured, and the value of the plantation reached beyond question. This course in time, and short time, will commend itself to all the other estates, and there will never again be possible the charge of unsound financing against Hawaiians.

Reports which are coming in from the plantations are all of the most encouraging kind. C. M. Cooke has returned from a flying visit to Maui and has only the best words to say for the estates there. He said of Pioneer Mill that the crop now coming off was of the best and the progress made gave the hope that the fields would be cleared with three or four months grinding. This will mean that there will be an early planting season and the consequent advantage in the matter of the development of the crop. The water supply of this plantation is now about as good as it can be, for the ditches are coming on in fine shape and the tunnel is delivering some 4,000,000 gallons. There will be a better supply if the tunnel is driven into the hill only a little further, and this may be done.

Walluku looks like the garden it is, and the output there will be close to 9,000 tons this year. There has been so much rain at Walluku that the crop has developed without irrigation. The color of the cane is excellent. The first grinding has shown the very fine results and Manager Wells will have another banner year to report. Mr. Cooke told me that he was impressed with the excellent appearance of the cane everywhere and that there would be fine yields on Maui from his observations.

The Hawaii plantations will make new records this year. The race for supremacy will lie between Oahu, with its long stretches and the Puna cane to swell its product and Hawaiian Agricultural. The latter plantation is now in full swing with its improvements in shape, and the taking off of what is believed to be the number one crop will not consume more than a few months with the added equipment. Every arrangement for handling is made and the sugar should be of the highest quality. These plantations are down in the books to produce each 20,000 tons, and either or both may exceed that figure. The Hamakua plantations are in fine form, and they will make new records this year.

There will be extraordinary developments this year in Oahu estates. The outlook on each of these is above the average. Oahu will make a new record according to the outlook. It is inside information which has led to the advance in the price of this stock and the report is that the tonnage will exceed Manager Ahrens' prognostication. Wailuku however promises to be the surprise of the year. It would not astonish any one if the output there should reach 25,000 tons, though Manager Goodale is much more conservative, saying 20,000 to 22,000. There is a general looking up in this estate. The overdraft at the agents has hung about its neck like a millstone, but now that charge has been reduced by about a half million through the agents taking the remainder of the bonds. This puts the overdraft at less than \$400,000, and with the big output there is an excellent chance for this stock. Ewa will turn out more than 30,000 tons during this campaign.

A feature of the past week's trading has been the first real business transactions between San Francisco and this city, owing to the cable advice. The purchases of Hawaiian Commercial were all of San Francisco stock and the shares were taken by general investors here who believe that the prices are extremely reasonable. And this brings up the question of the misleading feature of quotations as they are received here from the Coast. The prices of shares noted elsewhere are the bid figures. They are not records of sales at all and the fact is that when the quoted price of Hawaiian Commercial was at the lowest, \$42.50, the asked price was still at \$45 and the only transaction reported during the slump was at \$43.75. This is the case with all the figures and a slump is not to be regarded seriously hereafter.

There was a feature of unreported business which is well worth while. This was the purchase by Alexander & Baldwin of another 1,000 shares of Hawaiian Sugar Company. There was no purpose of clinching the control which operated in this matter, for there were before it, in the names of the house, and its friends, a sufficient number of shares, but it is considered a fine investment. The new ditch of the plantation is coming on better than was expected, and the general outlook for this estate is of the best. This plantation with its location and lands should be a proposition which would class with any other in the group, and under the new management promises to take such rank. The price paid was \$30. During the week there was a 20 share sale here at \$25.25.

The buying of Hawaiian Commercial here was done from \$44.50 to \$45.50 with a sale between. Altogether there were 230 shares transferred. The most sensational transactions of the week were those which resulted in pushing Oahu up to \$101. The sale of 66 shares at \$100.50 set the pace and the bringing out of 21 shares further made the half advance. The sale of McBryde at \$4.50 mounted to 375 shares and the entire offerings have not yet been absorbed. Twenty-five Kahuku sold at \$21 and 15 Pioneer at \$20, which completed the business for the week. The reaction of San Francisco, was followed by a slight slump.

REAL ESTATE.

Taxing time is not a good one for buying, and there has been little done in earth the past week. The ordinary sales of small places are to record, but ambitious dealers have let the market alone for a time. The fact seems to be that there will be no great dealing until the money market is easier.

There is some inquiry in the Eastern suburbs owing to the seeming certainty that the Rapid Transit Company will extend to Kaimuki. There will be material bonuses earned in that direction, and the land will be improved by the making of fast time and good service. This is the rule along the new line and already there is a decided looking up in lots in that end. The sales on the other ends of the trolley are keeping pace and the building of small cottages is constant. William Ellis is figuring for a College Hill house and several other places there are in contemplation.

The report of the prospective payment of the fire claims has had a good effect upon Chinatown business. There are some of the larger firms which have in contemplation buildings as soon as the cash is in their hands.

About the only large residence in sight, is that which is being built by President J. A. Kennedy of the Inter-Island Company. Mr. Kennedy has long owned the plot at Wilder and Thurston avenues, and he has just let a contract to Knight for a residence, which will be a decided addition to the residences of that district. The house will be two stories in height, will be finished rather ornately and will be large and impressive. The contract price will be in the region of \$12,000.

AFTER MANY YEARS

How Good Fortune Came at Last to a Woman in Southern Missouri.

Good fortune sometimes comes after hopeless years of waiting. So it was with Mrs. T. M. Taylor, No. 737 West Walnut street, Springfield, Mo. For years she had suffered with severe stomach trouble but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured her, as the following interview will show:

"I was afflicted with stomach trouble for about ten years," she said to a reporter. "About a year ago it became acute. Just before confinement I was taken suddenly sick and had fifteen convulsions. I was under the constant care of a physician for months, but did not get more than temporary relief. My stomach felt as if it were full of stones, my kidneys had become affected and my back hurt dreadfully. Sometimes I could hardly get around because of the pain, the least exertion put me out of breath, my head would get dizzy till everything seemed to swim round me, my limbs ached—I was miserable."

"How was I cured? By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I saw an account in a paper of what this remedy had accomplished in a somewhat similar case and I began taking them. One box caused an improvement and I kept on taking them till now I feel better than I have for years. Both my husband and myself never fail to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are ailing."

Mrs. Taylor took a medicine that attacked her trouble at the root—the blood and nerves. Poor blood and disordered nerves are at the seat of nearly all the ailments which afflict mankind, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been proven to be a certain remedy for all diseases arising from this cause. They will cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness, either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure and get the genuine—substitutes never cured anybody. Send for free booklet of medical advice.

TO IMPROVE SERVICE

Maui to Have a Better 'Phone System Soon.

MAUI, January 24.—The directors of the Maui Telephone Company met at Pala on Friday and voted to renew the line between Walluku and Lahaina, putting in metallic circuit on account of the great induction. The sum of \$2,500 has been raised for the purpose.

The plan of making the entire Maui system like that of Oahu, completely non-inductive, has been abandoned. The necessary \$15,000 was too large a sum to be obtained at the present time. General improvements will be made, however, all over the island.

On Friday District Magistrate Charles Copp of Makawao committed John Kaupalo Keanu to the June term of the circuit court on the charge of burglary in the first degree.

It is stated that one of the two Porto Ricans suspected of having robbed the Pala store about Christmas time, had fled to Hilo. Recently the Walluku police arrested the wrong man at Olawalu.

A meeting of the Makawao Polo Club was held in the club house on Sunny-side grounds, Pala, on January 17, and the following officers were elected for 1923: L. von Tempelky, president; George Wilbur, vice president; D. T. Fleming, secretary and treasurer; the three officials to constitute the executive committee of the Association. It was decided to extend the present grounds, which now measure about 700 feet, to the regulation length of 900 feet, and the field will be graded by a 7,000-pound roller.

STRAY NOTES.

The unusual heavy rainfall of the past season may injure the rice crop at Keanae.

For the first time in the commercial history of the island, several Maui firms have issued pretty calendars for 1923.

The Ladies' Reading Club of Makawao met at Mrs. H. P. Baldwin's, Punehoe, Friday afternoon, January 23.

After a week of great suffering Mrs. V. A. Vettesen of Walluku died of peritonitis Saturday evening, January 17. Mrs. Vettesen was but 25 years of age, and was the wife of V. A. Vettesen, postmaster at Walluku and member of the firm of Hoffman & Vettesen. The funeral took place Sunday.

The stockholders' meeting of the First National Bank of Walluku, which was to have taken place on the evening of January 20, was postponed to the last of February.

Mrs. E. H. Carley of Pala and William L. Deane of Lahaina go to Hilo next Tuesday by the Kaima to represent Maui on the Federal grand jury.

By Wednesday's Claudine Moore H.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or excessive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Mucous. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Anal. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEISNER LTD., Cape Town.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, Friday 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which alleviates PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally affords relief. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is "The true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 83 Great Russell St., London.

and O. Macfarlane arrived on Maui and are now the guests of Mrs. Dora von Tempelky of Puuomalei.

Edgar Morton is the new member of the Makawao road board, vice S. E. Kalama, resigned.

Miss Fearn, for a long time the head nurse of the Pala Plantation hospital, will depart for Scotland via America next Saturday. She will make quite a lengthy visit in the States.

Miss Anna Paris of Honolulu is visiting Mrs. H. P. Baldwin of Spreckelsville.

Mrs. E. E. Baldwin and three children of Punehoe depart for Makawao, Kauai, to be absent about three months.

Weather—Tidy all the week, something most unusual for this season.

The following items are taken from the Maui News of January 24.

The visit of the Superintendent of Public Works to the different islands on the eve of the meeting of the legislature should produce good fruit on Maui, if any union of our forces can be arrayed to impress our needs upon him. Let us get together, in the meantime, and be ready to advise him when he comes.

The Pioneer Plantation is developing an unexpected amount of water by mountain tunneling, and the day is not far off when the plantation at Lahaina will be the banner plantation on Maui. Manager Barchhausen will deserve much of the credit due for the new condition of affairs.

The shaft at No. 3, Kihel, has suffered only nominal damages by the fire, the machinery in the shaft being uninjured, and the pumps will soon be ready for work again.

Punehoe Mill has turned out 250 tons of sugar every day this week, which is the world's record to date.

Dr. J. H. Raymond of Ulupalaka, was in town Monday, with the view of possibly establishing a new butcher shop at the county seat.

Toothache is a severe test of a man's philosophy. A simple remedy is to saturate a piece of cotton with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and place it in the cavity of the affected tooth. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel, screw plates, sent for illustrated booklet of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRIAL OF NOTLEY CASE HAS OPENED

HILO, January 23.—The trial of the Notley will case started on Thursday and a jury had not been secured up to this morning. The trial will probably last for a week or more. Night sessions of court are being held by Judge Robinson in an effort to finish the case. The Federal court will have to hold its sessions in the lower room of the court house.

THEY WILL REMAIN.

The bump of reverence is over, shadowed by the bump of intelligence in the 20th century man and woman. Old things are not preserved simply because they are old. Whatsoever is no longer useful must get out of the way. Nevertheless, progress that is not intelligent will not be permanent. We shall continue to breathe air, drink water and eat bread. There will be no "improvement" on the great essentials of living, and we do not want any. Babies will come into the world as they have from the beginning, and people will die out of it as they have done since the world began. Let us not run away with the idea that all of our treasured opinions are to be upset. Through every change, all standard articles which, like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have built a reputation on honour and good service, will hold their place. This effective remedy belongs to the past, the present and the future. It is not only up-to-date but ahead of date. For Wasting Diseases, Impaired Nutrition, Influenza, Lung Troubles, Impure Humors in the blood with resulting skin affections, etc., it possesses the confidence of physicians and the people everywhere. It is not expected to fail; it never does fail. The formula after which it is made is an inspiration. It contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is palatable as honey, and yet so medicinal as to be effective from the first dose. Professor Haddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." "It cannot disappoint." Sold by chemists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Saturday, January 24.
 M. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco at noon.
 Schr. Kawahiki, Moore, from Kona ports at 7:15 a. m.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Kona ports at 7:15 a. m.
 Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports at 9 a. m.
 Am. bknt. Coronado, Potter, from San Francisco at noon.
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
 Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports at 6 p. m.
 Jan. 26—Am. ship Foochow, Suez, Wileys, from Honolulu.
 Jan. 21—Am. Sch. Alice Kimball, 28 days from Gray's Harbor, lumber and mdee.
 Jan. 21—S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Honolulu.
 Jan. 24—S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Hana.

Kaanapali.

Saturday, January 24.
 Arriving, Jan. 23d, Schr. Aloha, Fry, from Honolulu; departing, Jan. 22d, bark Diamond Head, Hansen, for San Francisco.

Monday, Jan. 26.

Am. bknt. Kikittat, Cutler, 38 days from Port Ludlow, at 5:30 a. m.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports at 7:15 a. m.
 Am. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, for San Francisco at 9 a. m.
 Schr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Hamakua ports at 9 a. m.
 Stmr. Kaula, Gregory, for Ahukini at 3 p. m.
 Jan. 18—S. S. Nebraskan, Weedon, for Honolulu.
 Jan. 21—S. S. Claudine, Parker, for Hana.
 Jan. 24—S. S. Claudine, Parker, for Honolulu.

Monday, Jan. 26.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kapa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailiwal and Hana, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Iwailani, Pittz, for Hanalei, and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
 Schr. Mowahine, for Paauilo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinau, Jan. 24th, from Hilo and way ports—Marston Campbell, F. C. Handy, Dr. Weight, E. J. Walker, W. R. Castle, D. M. Collins, Rev. C. Uhida, W. E. Skinner, Miss Kellias, Mrs. Alapai, Henry Berger, E. Wilder, P. Peck, C. A. Brown, Mrs. C. A. Brown, Miss J. B. Brown, Mrs. J. Kekipi, C. T. Day, H. H. Perry, Sam Parker, Jr., Mrs. E. Norrie, Mrs. J. H. Kunewa, Miss Mary Lindsay, J. H. Soper, W. H. Cornwell, Geo. Mayfield, W. B. Morton, H. Gorman, Father Libert, J. F. Colburn, F. H. Haydelson, C. W. Ashford, F. B. Newton, M. Poeppoe and 30 hand boys.
 Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, January 24, from Anahola—Col. Spalding, George Day.
 Per stmr. Kaula, January 24, from Lahaina—C. M. Cooke.
 Per S. S. Alameda, from San Francisco, January 18, arriving January 24—S. F. Berg, D. Dowsett, Col. George French, Thomas A. Grady, W. L. Grieve, F. W. Hardin, H. Hoffman, Eli Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Carl F. Lehnert, F. H. Loucks, Major John McEllen, Miss R. Smith, E. Thomas, E. W. Tucker, Dr. W. C. Wile, Mrs. Wile, Miss Alice B. Wile, Captain George H. Whitney, Robert A. Lydecker.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner R. C. Slade sailed from Aberdeen on January 13 for Honolulu.
 The bark C. D. Bryant, on a voyage from the Sound to Honolulu, passed Neah Bay on January 10.
 The barkentine Fullerton left San Francisco on January 12 for Lahaina with a cargo of fuel oil.
 The steamer City of Peking, from Honolulu and San Francisco, arrived at Yokohama on January 17.
 The barkentine Kohala, which is to bring a cargo of coal from Newcastle to Honolulu, left Delagoa Bay on January 11 for Newcastle.

The steamer J. L. Luchenbach, of the new "round-the-Horn" line, which is to oppose the American-Hawaiian line of freighters, arrived in San Francisco January 17, after a fifty-five days' voyage from New York. The other steamers that are to go on the run are the Lewis Luchenbach and the Macpherson.

SAILING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.
 S. S. Korea, Seabury, for the Orient, at 10 a. m.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kona ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Gas, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

SAILING WEDNESDAY.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at noon.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good work, of its curing of severe coughs that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. Its extensive use of it for whooping cough, has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it cures nothing injurious and there is no least danger in giving it, even babies. It always cures and cures fully. All dealers and druggists sell. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaii.

PUBLIC WORKS ON HAWAII

Cooper Gets Back From Official Tour.

(From Monday's daily.)

Henry E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, returned on the Claudine yesterday from his tour of inspection of public improvements on the islands of Hawaii and Maui. "I was called home by imperative letters," said Mr. Cooper last evening, "before I had time to complete my inspection of public works on Maui. But I made a trip around Hawaii, landing at Kailua. I passed through the North and South Kona districts, Kau, Hilo, Hamakua, Puna and South Kohala, leaving the island at Kailua. One result of my trip will be the construction of several sections of the belt line road around the island. The contract has already been let for the four miles of the road running north from Huehue.

"The widening and top dressing of the road from Maguire's to Huehue, six miles, will be undertaken at once. The road south from the boundary line of South Kohala, now being constructed under the supervision of Eben Low, will be rushed to completion. A short piece of road on the main road from Kailua to Honolulu will be undertaken as soon as the survey can be made. This will save a long detour on the road down to Hookea.

"Another important work will be the completion of the road from Pahala, in Kau, to the Volcano House. In Puna, the road from Pahala to the railway will be let by contract as soon as tenders are received from Hilo. At Hilo a reservoir site has been secured for the new water works, and work on it will begin on Monday. A contract will be awarded for a fill at Pukahae culvert on the main road in South Hilo. "In Hamakua, the Alahala road will be offered for tender as soon as the notes of the survey can be transmitted to Honolulu. The estimates for the coming biennial period have been discussed with the road boards in the various districts, and the amounts for the more important public improvements have been agreed upon. Alfred D. Cooper, who accompanied me as stenographer, took notes at meetings with citizens and the various official bodies.

"I find that in the main the roads of the islands visited are in fair condition, and I believe that the road boards have exercised excellent judgment in the expenditure of public funds. It will be the policy of my department in future to construct important new work by contract.

"From Hawaii I went to Lahaina, and spent the 24th investigating the water supply there, and inspecting the new water works. It will be necessary, however, to visit Maui for the inspection of the more important public works. It is also my intention to visit Kauai. I will go to Maui, probably, one week from next Tuesday, and to Kauai the following week. I may, however, be compelled to submit my estimates to the Governor before completing my inspection of these islands on account of the sitting of the legislature being so close at hand.

"I found that the question of the new county government bill was being pretty generally discussed on Hawaii, and that the matter of the location of the county seat of the proposed county of North Hawaii, as between Kailua and Waimea was exciting some interest. There is a similar question at issue on Maui as between Wailuku and Lahaina. My time was so short in Hawaii that I will be compelled to visit the other islands—unless it should be provided in the proposed new county government bill that its provisions become operative at once. I believe it is of the greatest importance to get the opinions of the people, and to give them an opportunity to discuss the expenditure of public funds.

"The volcano of Kilauea is not active at present, but there are some signs of activity, notably in the great heat that comes from the large cracks around the boundary line of the crater. Dense volumes of smoke are being thrown off from Halemaunau, and there is a slight glow visible at night. Bright points of light could be seen in the bottom of the pit, even by daylight, but these were far down and difficult to make out. A great number of cracks in the old crater are throwing out steam, also."

Hilo News Notes.

The Knights of Pythias installed officers Tuesday evening, following which they gave a banquet. It was the fourth anniversary of the founding of Hilo lodge.

The Honolulu band is being well entertained while here. Several lunas have been given in its honor. After the concert at the Boarding School grounds each member was given a calash as a souvenir.

Marston Campbell has concluded negotiations for the reserve site from John Baker and work will be begun immediately upon the waterworks. Three Portuguese, convicted of stealing cattle from the Parker ranch in Hamakua, were each sentenced by Judge Little to two years' imprisonment. The defendants appealed, and are at liberty on \$1,000 bail.

The sale of the Economic shoe store was closed off a few days ago.

VESSELS IN PORT—KAHULUI.

Am. ship Foochow, Suez, Wileys, from Honolulu.
 Am. Sch. Alice Kimball, from Gray's Harbor.

TANBARA MUST HANG

No Appeal Can Now Prevent It.

Tanbara Giesburo, the murderer of Captain Jacobsen, of the schooner Fred J. Wood, will hang, no appeal having yet been taken. The October term of court was adjourned yesterday, and Tanbara's attorneys failed to secure a signed bill of exceptions during the term, and the Supreme Court of the United States has held that unless such signature is secured at the term during which judgment was rendered it is invalid.

Up to two o'clock yesterday afternoon the attorneys for Tanbara had made no move looking to an appeal from Judge Estee's sentence of death and now it is said to be forever too late. Even though a writ of error is sued out in the Supreme Court it is said by prominent attorneys that it would be impossible to get the record before that court except upon a bill of exceptions allowed by the court which gave the original judgment. It is also said to be well settled that no bill of exceptions is valid, unless presented and allowed during the term at which the judgment was rendered. As the judgment was rendered at the October term, 1902, which ended yesterday, there can therefore be no bill of exceptions and the only matter which will go before the Supreme Court in the event that a writ of error is sued out, will be the indictment and judgment. As there was no attack on either of these two documents, and as the evidence, and the various motions presented cannot be taken up, the Supreme Court will have nothing upon which to act. Consequently there cannot be the slightest possible chance of a reversal of the decision of Judge Estee and the appeal will probably be thrown out as soon as it reaches Washington.

Secretary Cooper yesterday received notice from Geo. B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, that the reprieve had been received by President Roosevelt, and by him referred to the Attorney General, as is always done in cases where executive clemency is asked. Following out the custom the matter would then have been referred back to Judge Estee and United States Attorney Breckons for report, but Mr. Breckons anticipated this by sending along a report at the time the reprieve was forwarded. In consequence there will be little delay, as Attorney General Knox has all the facts before him. Unless the arrival of the papers forwarded by Governor Dole is awaited, a decision on the part of the President should be given within a few days, though it may be sent by mail.

Judge Estee will probably again sentence Tanbara to hang immediately upon his return from Hilo which will be in two weeks, as by that time the action of President Roosevelt will have become known.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

CABLE STEAMER.

Silvertown, Br. stmr., Morton, San Francisco, Dec. 26.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Andromeda, Nor. bk., Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.

Albert, Am. bk., Turner, San Francisco, Jan. 2.

C. A. Thayer, Am. schr., Monson, Fairhaven, Jan. 23.

Churchill, Am. schr., Rosendal, Newcastle, Jan. 23.

Coronado, Am. bknt., Porter, San Francisco, Jan. 24.

Eva, Montgomery, Br. sp., Harrison, London, Jan. 17.

Gerard C. Toboy, Am. bk., Scott, San Francisco, Jan. 23.

Helene, Am. schr., Christiansen, San Francisco, Dec. 25.

Kikittat, Cutler, Port Ludlow, Jan. 26.

Mohican, Am. bk., Kelly, San Francisco, Dec. 27.

Okanoson, Am. schr., Roesech, Port Gamble, Jan. 21.

S. G. Wilder, Am. bknt., Jackson, San Francisco, Dec. 21.

Willacott, Am. bk., Macleod, Hongkong, Dec. 21.

DUE TOMORROW.

S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, from San Francisco.

NEXT MAIL TO THE COAST.

On Jan. 28 per O. S. Alameda.

NEXT MAIL TO THE COLONIES.

Feb. 4—Per S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for Papeete, Auckland and Sydney.

OVERDUE AT THIS PORT.

Shio Florence, Spicer, 812—three days out from Tanana.

Barbentine Kikittat, Cutler, 811—eight days out from Port Ludlow.

A COMING INDUSTRY

"Bermuda sisal" they call it, although the best authorities assert that it is native to the Everglades of Florida, and it contains within its sword-shaped leaves a wealth of the future of Greater Hawaii.

B. F. Dillingham, president of the Oahu Railway, took a party in his special car down over the road yesterday to Sisal station, just on the far side of the Ewa plantation, to see the beginning of the sisal industry in the Islands. It is but a beginning, although a most promising one. The special, leaving the city station at half past one in the afternoon, ran down fast through a rarely beautiful country—all the country herabouts is beautiful—until the station for Oahu sugar plantation was reached, the station under the picturesque coconut trees that has been made famous because no amateur with a kodak has ever been known to pass it by without a shot.

The party was shown over the Oahu sugar mill first, and, although most of them were old residents of the Islands, some were there who had never seen the golden wealth of the land turned out as it is turned out there. Then a busy little plantation locomotive came along, puffing, and took the special car over the plantation roads to one of the big pumping plants, where from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 gallons of water are raised every day to the top of a bluff over 400 feet high, and to another station where the big steam pump has been sunk into the earth to meet the rising artesian water—and that was a thing many of the party had not seen before.

The plantation locomotive went off about its regular business after that, and the special went whirling across the level land skirting Pearl Harbor, past the little Chinese rice fields and the great broad fields of waving cane, like oceans rustling with life, to Sisal. Presently the road led into a region of what seemed to be century plants, thousands and thousands of them standing stark upright in their thorny dignity, set out in straight rows and topped the weeds by they seemed to set themselves above everything exclusive and apart in the line of vegetation. And that was the sisal. Those spiny leaves, crushed for the fiber in them and dried, are worth just 8¢ cents a pound in the market of San Francisco, and there is demand for all that can be produced. That is why the sisal holds in its heart a part of the future of Greater Hawaii, and probably a large part.

The sisal plantation and the small mill upon it are in charge of Superintendent A. B. Turner, and he is a man who knows his business and talks intelligently upon it. The little mill, the first of many large ones of the future, perhaps, was crushing the cut leaves of the plant, which were delivered at the door in carefully tied bundles of fifty by Japanese laborers. Each leaf went into the jaws of the crusher just as it came from the field. It came out in the form of bundles of glossy greenish fiber, which went out to hang on lines with thousands of its fellows, until the sun had bleached it white, when it would be spread on the ground for further bleaching, to be finally gathered and baled, as hay is baled, in which form it will go to the ends of the earth to be made into ropes and cordage and binding twine and all the things for which tough fiber is used in the hurry of modern life. For the sisal fiber is one of the toughest that is known, and ropes made from it might well be used to hold a weight for a man's life.

"The sisal matures to the cutting stage in from three and a half to four years," said Superintendent Turner, explaining the plant and the process to Mr. Dillingham's guests yesterday. "The plant grows for from six to fifteen years before it flowers, as the century plant does. It is one of the aloes. After it flowers it dies, but it gives birth to many bulbs in flowering, and has produced much fiber before it reaches the stage of uselessness. We begin cutting it at the age of from three and a half to four years. Then, once we begin, the plant yields constantly. All the leaves are not taken at once, you understand. We take only those leaves from each plant that have reached the proper length, and then the remaining leaves on that plant take straight form until the time comes to cut that plant again. Thus, when the plant begins to yield fiber it keeps on producing until it dies. There is a constant succession of crops from it, and no cessation in the yield, because there are always plants in the cutting stage. A producing plantation produces all the time, and the men go about from plant to plant, always bringing on a crop.

"The sisal has the further recommendation that it grows on land too poor to produce sugar. In fact, sisal does not do best on land that is too rich. The fiber is too coarse, the growth being rank. We have 600 acres in this plantation, the plants being set out about 550 to the acre. I figure that we have about 20,000 mother plants, and about one million coming on from bulbs and sprouts. So that we can replace all our plants that die as fast as they succumb to age. Also, we will eventually have lots of plants to sell. We are getting, as the plants stand now, about 1,000 pounds of fiber to the acre, which is good for the second crop. We will produce, this year, 100 tons of fiber, and will double that next. At the present price of fiber, the income should come out far from \$18,000. Our mill has a capacity of 2,000 pounds daily, but is now handling only between 1,200 and 1,500 pounds per day.

"And we have solved the labor problem, incidentally, in this industry. At least, we have scored a point that will aid in its solution so far as we are concerned. The sisal fiber can be cut and left lying in the field for six months, and it makes as good, clean fiber at the end of that time as when first cut. It is a pretty strong strike that would outlast that. Also, a peculiarity of the sisal is that when the mother plant flowers, all the suckers from it send up flower stalks, no matter what their age. So these must be taken up if they are to be saved."

In the party taken out by Mr. Dillingham yesterday were A. B. Wood, W. W. Hall, W. H. Cooper, E. E. Paxton, John P. Bowler, J. O. Carter, M. P. Robinson, Isaac Dillingham, Dan Logan, Albert

The Greatest Wealth is Health

THE greatest wealth is not lands, houses, farms, stocks or bonds, but Health. Many a millionaire would give his million to eat with the appetite, and sleep with the peace enjoyed by the Indian. Yet it does not need millions to be the equal of the Indian in health. The secret of his strength is now at your command.

KICKAPOO SAGWA RESTORES LOST HEALTH

The Indian shut out from all outside help was obliged to wrest from Nature the secrets of her healing herbs. Slowly, he gleaned his knowledge and perfected it. Those centuries of slow results are represented today by the perfected compound Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. There is no other remedy that has so many and so wonderful cures to its credit. It is purely vegetable. It is Nature's own remedy, as used by Nature's own children. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, assists the kidneys in their functions, regulates the liver, and makes the whole man sound and strong. No other remedy is sold under a guarantee that your money will be refunded if it does not fulfill every claim made for it. You can lose nothing by Sagwa while you can obtain the wealth of health by using it as directed. Sold by all druggists.

HOBSON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

Raas, and T. C. Miller and ex-Governor John E. Osborne of Wyoming.

Real Estate Transactions.

S. K. Kaluauha (widow) to Chas. E. King, D. R. Ps. 1718 and 2322, kul. 8965, Pawa, and R. P. 2333, kul. 9103, Halawa, Wailau, Molokai. Consideration \$200.

Gear, Lansing & Co., by Trs., to Janette E. Berrey, D. lot 21, block A, of Grant 3400, Basball Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

Jan. 6—P. Kailua (widow) to S. J. Kailua, D. lot 1, block 4, kul. 5931, Wailiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

G. Goodman to A. J. Lopez, D. 4 int. in por. Grant 1880, Waiman, Koolaula, Oahu. Consideration \$50.

F. A. Roberto and wife to J. A. Lopez, D. R. P. 3395, kul. 7130, Kalaia, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$250.

Est. B. P. Bishop, by Trs., et al. to Territory of Hawaii, by Supt. Public Works, D. pc. land Bishop street, Honolulu, Oahu.

Jan. 7—Wm. L. Mossman and wife to A. Gartenberg, D. Grant 4628, Makapuu, Hana, Maui. Consideration \$775.

Tuck Wo Wai Co., Co-P. D. rice planting, etc., Waikele, Ewa, Oahu, 10 years. Capital \$5000.

M. Pukuahwi (w) to Mrs. E. K. Cummins, D. all int. in property in libor 100, folio 484. Consideration \$1.

Jan. 8—J. da Costa and wife et al. to H. A. Baldwin, D. 68.11 acres land East Kula, Hamakua, Maui. Consideration \$1400.

Jan. 9—D. Kawanakoa and wife et al. to Territory of Hawaii, D. ps. kul. 1506, 1433 and 1437, Ap. 1, 2082 Ap. 2, 7597 Ap. 3, and 104 F. L. Ap. 5, Wailiki Road, and pc. land, Wailiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

M. F. da Silva and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D. lot 5, blk. 4, of R. P. 575, kul. 16065, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1800.

J. K. Makuakane and wife to Minister of Interior, D. pc. land Kula, N. Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$5.

Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., to D. Kawanakoa et al., D. ps. R. P. 4631, kul. 10677, Ap. 2, Wailiki Road; ps. R. P. 1602, kul. 129, Ap. 1, Punchbowl street; ps. Gr. 2349, R. Ps. 503, 504, 1918, 2250 and one-half int. in por. R. P. 1911, kul. 236R, 855, 5049B, 6059 and one-half int. in por. kul. 38 F. L., Olomana, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5306.

D. Kawanakoa and wife et al. to Territory of Hawaii, D. ps. R. P. 4631, kul. 10677, Ap. 2, Wailiki Road; ps. R. P. 1602, kul. 129, Ap. 1, Punchbowl street; ps. Gr. 2349, R. Ps. 503, 504, 1918, 2250 and one-half int. in por. R. P. 1911, kul. 236R, 855, 5049B, 6059 and one-half int. in por. kul. 38 F. L., Olomana; ps. R. P. 7429, kul. 61, Halekauwila street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

E. K. Booth and husband to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Wailiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Harriet F. Coan to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land cor. Bridge and Church streets, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1, etc.

Margaret Moorhead et al. to Territory of Hawaii, D. ps. kul. 734, Ap. 2, Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

S. N. Castle Estate, Ltd., to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Hotel street and pc. land and ps. Gr. 3759, Manoa Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

H. Hickey and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Wilder Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

F. M. Swanzy, Tr., to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Wailiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Jno. H. Estate, Ltd., to Territory of Hawaii, by Supt. Public Works, D. ps. R. P. 5704, kul. 8241, Wailiki Road and King street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$4000.

Mrs. V. Ward to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Wailiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Theo. F. Lansing and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D. ps. Ap. 1, kul. 263, Printer's Lane, Honolulu and 7-100 acres land, Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

L. Naahu and husband to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land School street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1200.

Mary J. Bush and husband to Territory of Hawaii, D. ps. kul. 995, Kulaiki Street Extension, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$150.00.

J. Geo. Kim, Tr., and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D. ps. kul. 1048, Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$250.

Lucy K. Peabody to Territory of Hawaii, D. 8-16 int. in pc. land, Wailike, S. Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$1, etc.

J. B. R. de Mello and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D. lots 4 and 22 and ps. lots 5 and 28, blk. 12, Kewalo Tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

Mrs. M. A. Lemon to Territory of Hawaii, D. pc. land Wailiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

DIED.

NEILL—In Honolulu, January 26, 1903, George Neill, aged 81. Funeral from St. Andrew's Cathedral at 4 p. m. today.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

The sale of the lease of the land of Omaopio is hereby postponed to Friday, Jan. 30, 1903; sale to take place at the office of W. O. Aiken, Paia, Maui, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of the front entrance of the Judiciary Building.

E. S. BOYD,
 Commissioner of Public Lands.
 Public Lands Office, Jan. 26, 1903.
 2455—Jan. 27.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have appointed Thos. S. Kay, of Halawa, Kohala, T. H., my true and lawful attorney, to act for me and to attend to all my business in connection with my estate known as Halawa Plantation and my ranch known as Puakea.

J. WIGHT.
 Halawa, Kohala, T. H., Dec. 30, 1902.
 2556—Jan. 27, 30, Feb. 3, 6.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, Wm. Pfotenbauer and Hermann Schultze, having been appointed Executors and Trustees of the will and estate of O. Isenberg, deceased, late of Kekaha, Kauai, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of said O. Isenberg, deceased, to present the same to them at the office of Kinney, McClanahan & Bigelow, Honolulu, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

WM. PFOTENBAUER,
 HERMANN SCHULTZE,
 Executors and Trustees.
 Honolulu, January 6th, 1903.
 2451—Jan. 6, 13, 20, Feb. 3.